"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon, colder at night, increasing southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LEGISLATURE.—A week of unusual activity is promised, as the members desire to bring the session to an end on Saturday. Some important bills are yet to be discussed and acted on, including those relating to the civil service, the trusts, and the publication of portraits.—Page 4.

Page 1.

The Turks, after a fierce battle, have captured nearly the whole of Milouna Pass.

War between Greece and Turkey has actually begun, and yesterday morning the Turkish batteries at Preveza sunk a Greek steamer. The Greek fleet was at once ordered to bombard Preveza, and began the work at 6 o'clock in the morning. Fighting is reported all along the frontier.

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Bishop Potter, although still suffering from a severe cold, officiated at one communion and three confirmation services.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity explained the Universalist creed, in answer to a request.

Basil Crump lectured on Wagner's music dramas before the Theosophists—claiming that the musician's early talent proved reincarnation.

At a meeting of the letter carriers, it was announced that 1,400 men would take part in the parade on Grant Day, and that John N. Parsons would be Grand Marshal.

The consolidation of the North and the Macdougal Street Baptist Churches took place formally when the members of the latter church were welcomed at the North Church.

Pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan, with the elaborate musical service usual on Easter Sunday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Shahan.

Trinity Church was crowded at both morning and afternoon services. High celebration was held in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Dix, in his sermon on Easter Day, alluded to the coming bi-centenary of the parish.

A distinctive feature of the Easter parade in Fifth Avenue was the abundance of bright colors in the costumes of the women. The promenaders, as if by common consent, deserted the lower end of the thoroughfare.

Mayor Strong and some members of his family paid a visit to Grant's new tomb yesterday. The Mayor expressed himself as highly pleased, both with the monument and with the arrangements made for the public at the dedication.

Page 4.

Capt. Romeyn's court-martial for striking Lieut. O'Brien will begin at Atlanta next Tuesday.

A Populist National Convention has been called to meet in Nashville, July 4. The call is issued by the National Reform Association's Committee, which is antagonistic to Chairman Marion Butler.

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Riders and drivers were out in force, the roads being well filled all day with spanking teams and trotters.

The splendid weather was taken advantage of by wheelmen, both in city and country. Bicycle trains were better patronized.

Darsmen in gigs of all sizes filled the Harlem River owing to the fine weather. The men are in training to enter the Harlem River Regatta.

Secretary Gage has leased Chevy Chase, a place near Washington, for his Summer home. His duties will not allow him to go away during the heated term.

Ex-Champion James J. Corbett is in the city. He arrived yesterday from Philadelphia. His reception was in striking contrast to that which Fitzsimmons met.

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A man who held up two women in the streets of Yonkers has been arrested.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, has returned from abroad. He says that the cause of bimetallism in Europe is retrograding.

It is expected that Baron Courcel, the French jurist and diplomat, will be chosen as fifth arbitrator in the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela.

A man, whose name is withheld, gave a five-hundred-dollar check to President Dunlap of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Corporation, to be added to the fund for the benefit of Miss Kitty Abbey, daughter of Henry E. Abbey.

Coney Island was crowded with men, women, and children eager to enjoy the first warm holiday of the season. They found few changes from last year. The same attractions are offered, and the same, or nearly the same, people are offering them. The police had but little to do.

Page 10.

The timely awakening of one of a family of six saved all from being asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

Two young burglars, arrested for different crimes, pleaded guilty in Jefferson Market Court, and one held for trial.

Alfred Schellhouse, after his wife had detected a burglar under the bed, captured the intruder, but had a hard struggle.

After fifteen years an ex-inmate of an insane asylum seeks revenge on the Justice who had committed him to an institution.

William White was arrested for passing a bad check on Henry Adelberg, who identified him in a queer way. White denies the crime.

Julius Harburger, speaking before the Brighton Literary Association, scored Gov. Black and denounced the Raines amendments.

The ship William H. Starbuck has arrived, 219 days from the Philippine Islands. She met contrary winds and currents throughout the voyage.

The American Line steamship New York arrived, after a passage of nearly eight days. She was delayed by heavy fog and high gales. Wayne MacVeagh was one of the notable passengers aboard.

Senator Platt returned to Washington, after conferences with several of the party leaders. There was much joking among them over Mr. Lauterbach's mistake in wearing home the Senator's hat, Saturday.

The search of the saloon keepers for loop holes in the Raines law amendments is said to be turning in the direction of the purchase of old club charters, in the idea that they can be used to protect the "fake" hotels.

Ellen Phelan, a laundress, in the family of Myles Standish, was knocked down and beaten by a highwayman in front of his house, 21 Fifth Avenue. She held on to her purse, and two bicyclists frightened her assailant away.

Pushcart peddlers in Fulton Street were raided Saturday afternoon, and eight of them were fined by Magistrate Mott yesterday. Thomas Carmery had a long list of excuses, and seemed to enjoy his conversation with the Court.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union, opposition to a bill-posting ordinance before the Board of Aldermen led to many remarks about a steady increase in restrictions upon the liberty of the citizen by the Legislature and the Aldermen.

Celia Freund was discharged from Bellevue Hospital Saturday with a babe a week old and sought to have it cared for at various institutions for children. After being refused at several places and told to call again, she was sheltered by an old German woman, but the child died. She left the body yesterday morning at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Court Calendars.—Page 4.
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Drowning of an Aged Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18.—Mrs. Thomas Sayers was drowned in the Bleachery Pond at Chicopee Falls this afternoon, while giving her pet dog a bath. She was leaning over and lost her balance, falling into the water in such a way that her head was submerged. She was dead before assistance could be summoned. She was sixty-five years old, and leaves a husband and two sons.

WAR ON SEA AND LAND

Grecian Steamer Sunk by Turkish Batteries at Preveza, Which Also Attack Actium.

THE GREEK FLEET RETALIATES

Under Orders from Its Government It Bombards Preveza and Captures the City.

ALSO ATTACKS OTHER FORTS LOCATED ON THE GULF OF ARTA.

Hard Fighting All Along the Thessalian Frontier, in Which the Turks Are Superior.

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE ENDS

Both Countries Withdraw Their Ministers—Macedonia and Epirus Expected to Rise Against Turkish Rule.

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ATHENS, April 18—11 A. M.—The Turkish batteries at Preveza, on the north shore of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, where, according to the treaty of Berlin, the Turks had no right to erect fortifications, fired on and sunk a Greek steamer, the Macedonia, this morning while the latter was attempting to leave the Gulf of Ambracia. The crew of the steamer was saved by boats from the shore, but the Captain of the Macedonia was severely wounded. The Macedonia did not sink in deep water, but kept afloat long enough to run ashore near the entrance of the gulf.

Turks Destroy Fort at Actium.

The Turkish batteries at Preveza also opened a hot fire, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, on Actium.

Actium was formerly a telegraph station, but the building was converted into a fort and was garrisoned by 500 men. The Turkish fire completely destroyed it, several of the garrison being killed and wounded, although the Turkish aim was often wide.

The commander of the Greek fleet requested instructions by telegraph; and the Minister of War ordered him to bombard Preveza immediately.

At 10 o'clock the Shafidiki Fort opened fire on the Greek fleet. The fleet at once replied, and by 3 o'clock had destroyed the battery. Troops were landed from the fleet to occupy Shafidiki, and a portion of the squadron sailed for Preveza Harbor, to join in the bombardment there, which began at 11 o'clock, promptly on receipt of the orders from Athens.

A dispatch to the Asty says the Greeks have been successful in their bombardment and now have possession of the city.

The Greeks just before noon began to attack the Turkish forts just outside the entrance of the gulf, partly to divert the enemy's attention and partly in order to prevent the massacre of the Greeks at Preveza.

Four gunboats are attacking Salagora. The firing opened at long range at about 2:30 P. M. The first shot was sent by the Greek warship Basileus Georgios and the cruiser Nauarchos Miaulis took up the fire. The Hamidieh and Pantokatoros batteries returned the fire, but their practice was not good.

Shell Falls in Hamidieh Battery.

At 3:25 o'clock a shell from the Nauarchos Miaulis fell fairly in the Hamidieh battery.

At a late hour the roar of the cannon is still continuous.

At 11 o'clock the Greeks began to attack the Turkish forts outside the entrance of the gulf, partly to divert the enemy's attention and partly in order to prevent the massacre of the Greeks at Preveza.

The Greek ironclad Spotzai has arrived to assist in bombarding Preveza, and the gunboats continue to bombard from inside the gulf.

According to the latest telegram from Actium, 2,000 Greeks have crossed the Gulf of Arta from Vonitza to Salagora, and are now marching on Preveza. Various reports are current as to the landing of the insurgent bands on the Chalkis Peninsula. Bugles are sounding in various quarters of the city; soldiers are hastening to their barracks, and bodies of troops, hurriedly equipped, are being dispatched to the front, amid enthusiastic ovations from the crowds that fill the streets.

Numerous conferences have taken place to-day between the King and the Cabinet, and as the result of them the two last classes of 1886 reserves have been called out.

The Turkish Minister here, Assim Bey, has asked for his passports. They have been handed to him, and he has left Athens for Constantinople. The German Minister at Athens, Baron von Plesson, has undertaken to protect Turkish interests in Greece during the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Greek Minister at Constantinople, Prince Mavrocordato, has been recalled.

Rejoicing in Athens.

Throughout the day there were scenes of extraordinary excitement here. The streets were crowded with people eagerly discussing the outbreak of war and the probable outcome. The general feeling was one of satisfaction at the relief from the irritating tension of the past few weeks, which had gradually become almost unendurable, and which is ended at last by overt acts, it is claimed here, upon the part of Turkey.

The Greeks hold that it was an attempt upon the part of the Turkish forces to occupy a strategic position near Mount Analipsis, not far from Nezeros, in the neutral zone, which led to the encounter on Friday between the Greeks and the Turks. This, it is added, was used at Constantinople as a reason for ordering Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, to assume the offensive, and led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the countries.

The so-called outrage off Preveza this morning, when the Turkish batteries there sank the Greek steamer Macedonia, further justified Greece, in the minds of the Athenians, in waging war to the death against Turkey.

The Greek Government, therefore, is warmly commended for recalling the Greek Minister at Constantinople and not waiting, according to the Greek version, until Prince Mavrocordato was handed his passports.

It is stated in some quarters that Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister to Greece, did not wait for his passports to be handed to him, but as soon he received the sum of 5,000f., telegraphed to him from Constantinople, through the Athenian Bank, for traveling expenses, &c., he hastily quitted the city.

The Thessalian Frontier Blazing.

Little news of a reliable nature has been received here or allowed to leak out regarding what has really transpired on the frontier. It is known, however, that the whole frontier of Thessaly has been blazing with murderous firing since early this morning, and that the Greeks have captured a fortified position at Menexe, in Macedonia.

According to the general understanding here the Turkish plan of campaign is a concentration of the Turks near the important Greek frontier town of Tyrnavos, with a view of forcing the mountain passes leading toward Larissa. One report, which is generally credited, has it that Edhem Pasha, at the head of 12,000 men, has already begun this movement, and rumors in this respect are flying, the substance of them being that the battle which is expected to be fought at or near Tyrnavos has already commenced.

Greek Plan of Campaign.

The Greek plan of campaign, so far as it is understood by the Athenians, is founded on the defense of Larissa in the first instance, an attack upon that place having been anticipated and prepared for by occupying and taking every possible advantage of all strategic points. The country there is admirably suited for defense, and while this defense is undertaken the Greek fleet is to be relied on to destroy the coast ports of Epirus and Macedonia.

The Greek belief in ultimate success is based on a universal rising of the Macedonians and Epirotes, so soon as the Greeks succeed in winning any brilliant victory, anywhere, over the Turks.

GREECE ACCEPTS THE WAR.

Premier Delyannis So Declares in the Legislative Assembly, Amid Enthusiastic Cheers.

ATHENS, April 18.—A late special sitting of the Legislative Assembly was held to-day. The public galleries were crowded. Amid intense excitement M. Delyannis, the Premier, announced that the Turkish Government had to-day notified Greece of the rupture of diplomatic relations, on the ground of the aggressive attitude of the Greek Government. In a cool but most deliberate speech he reviewed the recent events to show, on the contrary, that Turkey had been the aggressor, that her troops had attacked the Greeks, and attempted to occupy neutral positions, and that her batteries at Preveza had sunk the Greek ship Macedonia.

"Turkey," said M. Delyannis, "declares war against us. We accept it." This statement was received with prolonged cheers from the galleries and the floor of the chamber.

The Premier then read dispatches, reciting the events which had happened on the frontier, and with reference to the reported capture of Menexa he said that the batteries at that important position had been brought into action, but he knew nothing as to its alleged capture. He added that the Turks, after repeated attempts to force a passage at Revenl, which commands the road to Larissa, had been driven back.

The leader of the Opposition, amid renewed cheers from all parts of the chamber and from the galleries, eloquently indorsed the patriotic declarations of M. Delyannis.

TURKEY'S NOTE TO GREECE.

Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries Broken Off.

ATHENS, April 18.—Assim Bey has handed to M. Skouzes, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following note:

"In consequence of the aggressive attitude of Greece diplomatic relations between the King of the Hellenes and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, and their respective Governments, are hereby broken off.

"The Greek Minister at Constantinople and the Greek Consuls have been ordered to quit Turkish territory. For the same reason the Turkish Consuls in Greece have been recalled to Constantinople. Within a fortnight from the date of this announcement all Greek subjects must leave Turkish territory. Ottoman subjects now on Greek territory have been invited to leave it within the same period."

TURKEY EXPLAINS HER ACTION.

She Holds that Greece Is Responsible for the War Which She Says Is Forced Upon Her.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the foreign envoys yesterday and informed them that the Turkish frontier had been crossed on Friday night by fresh bands of Greeks, among whom were a number of Greek regulars.

It was this news which led to the calling of a Council of Ministers, and precipitated the decision to announce that war had broken out between Greece and Turkey.

The Greek Minister here, Prince Mavrocordato, was at the same time notified of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece. His passports will be handed to him, and he will leave Constantinople. At the same time the archives of the Greek Legation will be removed. In addition, all the Greek merchants in Turkey were informed that they were given a fortnight's notice to leave the Ottoman Empire.

The official communication to the newspapers states that the Imperial Government has spared no pains to preserve the peace, but that Greece, having sent troops to Crete in defiance of the wish of the powers, and having begun hostilities on the frontier, has compelled Turkey to defend her integrity and to retaliate by an act of war.

The Minister of War has given explicit orders to Edhem Pasha in accordance with an imperial irade approving the decision of the Council and adopting the plan of operations formulated by the Military Commission. The irade throws the entire responsibility for the war upon Greece.

Edhem Pasha is authorized to take immediate action, defensive or offensive, in accordance with this plan and in the exercise of his best judgment.

The Porte has received a dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, at Elassona, dated Saturday, saying that in consequence of an invasion by the Greeks of Turkish territory his troops have seized the heights of Pernar and Velschko. The Fourth Division, from Elassona, under Haida Pasha, and a full brigade under Nam Pasha, have entered Greek territory.

The Porte has handed his passports to Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek Minister to Turkey, together with a note announcing the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two Governments and the recall of Assim Bey and the Turkish Consuls. It invites Prince Mavrocordato and all Greek Consuls on Turkish territory to quit the confines of the empire, giving the Greek subjects fifteen days' notice.

Prince Mavrocordato will leave on Tuesday by the Austrian mail boat.

Call on the Powers to Intervene.

PARIS, April 18.—The Temps calls upon the powers to intervene by force of arms to stop Turkey and Greece from further fighting.

THE TOWN OF PREVEZA.

Place from Which the Shots Were Fired Which Sunk the Greek Steamer Macedonia.

Preveza, the town from which the Turkish batteries sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia, is built on a promontory at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta from the Gulf of Gomaros and the Ionian Sea, which at this point forms a very narrow strait, which is commanded from the north by batteries at Breveza. The Greek town of Actium lies on the opposite side in the northeastern end of Greece.

The Gulf of Arta is bounded by the territory of Albania and Thessaly on the north, but the province called Arta is the only portion of Thessaly which touches the gulf. Acarnania and Actolia lie to the south and east of the gulf, but of these only the provinces known as Valtois, Vonitsa, and Xiromeros touch it. The Greeks have land batteries in the town of Kefale Panaghia, and the Greek flotilla has entered the Gulf of Arta.

Preveza has a population of 9,000, and is a most important point for the defense of the Turkish frontier.

THE TURKISH ARMY INSPECTED.

A Favorable Report Regarding It by a German General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—The German General sent by the Emperor William to inspect the armies on the frontier has returned from Elassona. He reports favorably as to the Turkish Army, except in the matter of transport service. The Greeks he considers inferior in armament and less capable of standing fatigue and exposure. In the event of complications in the Balkans he advises that Turkey should act on the defensive against Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, but on the offensive against Greece.

An irade has been issued authorizing him to continue his inspection, particularly in the commissary department of the Turkish Army.

WAR FOOTING OF THE NATIONS.

Turkey's Army and Navy Forces Far in Excess of Those of Her Enemy, Greece.

The following is the present war footing of Turkey and Greece:

Turkish Army.

Standing army	340,600
Redifs	400,800
Mustahfiz	230,400
Hamidian cavalry	65,000
Total	1,105,800

Turkish Navy.

Armored battleships	15
Unarmored	8
Armored gunboats	3
Unarmored gunboats	20
Dispatch boats	27
Torpedo boats (No. 1)	37
Torpedo boats (No. 2)	5

Greek Army.

Standing army	24,877
Reserve force	104,500
Territorial army	146,000
Total	275,377

Greek Navy.

Armored battleships	5
Unarmored	4
Gunboats	2
Corvettes	2

TURKS WIN A HARD FIGHT

They Capture Nearly the Whole of Milouna Pass After a Fierce Battle.

THE DEATH OF HAFIZ PASHA.

A Conflict Which Raged in the Pass All of Saturday Night—Over 20,000 Men Engaged in the Fight, Which Was a Hard One.

FOOT OF MILOUNA PASS, April 18.—A fierce battle raged in the pass all night long. The Greeks who entered and descended toward the valley encountered four battalions of Turks, who drove them back, and at the point of the bayonet rescued the force garrisoning the Turkish blockhouse, which the Greeks had encircled before entering the pass.

Neshad Pasha, commanding the Fifth Division, occupied Mount Parna with a great force, while Hairi Pasha, commanding the Sixth Division, prepared to enter the Tchaishan Pass and Haidar Pasha, with the Fourth Division, occupied the Milouna Pass.

Before dawn Edhem Pasha rode out to direct the disposition of these divisions. A general engagement ensued. The battle still continues along the entire pass, over 20,000 men being engaged. The combat turns on the possession of the Greek blockhouse, which was most obstinately defended. Several vigorous attacks were made by the Turks without success, but finally about 9 o'clock by a magnificent dash they took the blockhouse at the point of the bayonet.

The Greeks are still defending their positions on the summit of the hill. At the present moment four battalions of Mendukh Pasha's division are advancing to the frontier positions already taken. The Turks are fighting like lions, the Turkish artillery doing splendid execution under the command of Riza Pasha.

The correspondent of The Associated Press says: "I regret to have to announce the death of Hafiz Pasha at Milouna. The battle is still undecided, but the Turks, without calling up the reserves, have taken almost the whole pass. It is impossible to give details as to the losses. I saw many groups of wounded men, but they were mostly on the heights. Ambulances have been sent to bring them in. I cannot say whether the Turks intend to advance on Larissa."

The Turks have occupied Ana and Enilonna, but they have not succeeded in taking Kata.

The Turks destroyed two pieces of Greek artillery. The Greeks captured an entire battery from the Turks.

Three Greek officers of high rank were killed. A large body of Greek troops is now marching against Menesse, and brisk firing is going on along the whole line as far west as Arta.

A FIGHT OF THIRTY HOURS.

The Battle in the Karya District Between Turks and Greeks.

ELASSONA, April 18.—The Greeks from all their positions in the Karya district began the advance toward the frontier at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The fighting lasted all that night, and extended on Saturday to within ten miles of the frontier. It is estimated that 15,000 Greeks were engaged. The battle continued with great vigor throughout Friday night and Saturday, when altogether 50,000 were engaged.

On Sunday morning the firing was concentrated toward the southeast of Milouna. About noon to-day the Greeks began to give way, after the hottest fighting of the engagement. The Turks advanced only a little beyond the frontier into Greek territory. Considering the rapidity of the firing and the great expenditure of ammunition, the number of killed is comparatively small, probably under 200.

Altogether the behavior of the Turkish troops was better than that of the Greeks. Their officers remained cool and collected.

The firing still continues, but it is expected to cease at nightfall, as the troops have been engaged for thirty hours without food or sleep.

THE BATTLE AT KARYA.

The Greek Invaders Repulsed by the Turkish Troops.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA, ELASSONA, April 18.—The correspondent of The Associated Press returned last night from Karya, on the Greek frontier, north of Tyrnavos, and three hours' ride from here. A fierce battle between the Turks and Greeks was then raging at Karya. The fighting had been in progress all day.

The correspondent left the Turkish headquarters here on horseback yesterday morning, and arrived at Karya three hours later. The battle was then proceeding, and the correspondent was enabled to watch the fighting from a point near the tent of Hamdi Pasha, who is in command of the Sixth Army Corps, the Turkish force there engaged. Hamdi Pasha, surrounded by his staff, was watching the movements of the opposing forces. The combatants were posted on the faces of two hills overlooking a small valley at a distance of about a mile.

It appeared that the Greek force, which was evidently composed of the regular troops of Greece, crossed the frontier at 8 o'clock Friday evening and advanced upon the valley referred to at an early hour yesterday morning. The Greeks, later, were engaged by four battalions of Turkish infantry, and, after some sharp fighting, were driven back toward the frontier. The Greek force, however, then took up a position on the crest of several hills and the combat was resumed at 10 o'clock. Among the invaders were considerable numbers of Sicilian volunteers.

At intervals of about two hours the Greeks renewed their attacks upon the Turkish position. The Turks remained calm and stood on the defensive, though suffering considerable loss.

The number of killed and wounded among the Turks could not be ascertained at that time; but the correspondent saw forty-eight Turkish wounded brought to the rear, with the bodies of five Turkish officers. Only the wounded Turks and the bodies of the officers were being brought from the front to the field hospitals, hence the reason the number of men killed could not be gathered. The dead were left where they fell.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the correspondent left Karya, more Turkish wounded were being carried into camp. The Greeks appeared to be contenting themselves with occupying the position which they had taken up on the crest of the hills and maintaining a heavy fire from it without advancing; but, at the same time preventing the Turkish troops from crossing the frontier. The Turks returned the fire of the Greeks with persistent spirit.

While the correspondent of The Associated Press was at Karya, Hamdi Pasha, the Turkish commander, received a dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, saying that a general advance of the Turkish forces had been ordered for to-morrow, war between Turkey and Greece having been declared. This news was received by the Turks with enthusiastic shouts meaning "Long live war!"

At the same time that Hamdi Pasha received the news of the declaration of war he received news of a fresh attack by a Greek force in the direction of Eleuthochori, to the north and left of Zarkos.

During the correspondent's return journey here he heard further firing, both rifle and artillery. This was after nightfall, though a full moon was shining. Edhem Pasha held a council of war last night. The Turkish troops are most eager for a general engagement. The weather continues very cold.

CAPTURED BY THE GREEKS.

The Turks in Full Retreat Toward the Interior.

LARISSA, April 18—Headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly.—The Greeks have captured the Turkish positions from Nezeros to Koutra, and the Turks are in full retreat toward the interior, where their forces are massing.

The batteries at Menexa ceased firing at 11 P. M.

THE GREEKS OCCUPY VIGLIA.

Several Bands Said to Have Entered Macedonia.

ATHENS, April 18.—A telegram from Trikhala, sent at 8 o'clock this evening, says that the Greek brigade defending Revein has advanced into Damazi Plain and occupied Viglia, which commands the plain, after capturing the Turkish battery there.

It is also reported that several bands have entered Macedonia. There is no official news yet as to the reported capture of Menexa.

Pursued by Turkish Troops.

SALONICA, April 18.—Greek bands have landed at Elevetheropoll, west of Kavala, and are marching on Goyran, distant about one kilometer from Dedeagatch. Their design evidently is to cut the railway line to Salonica. Turkish troops have been sent in pursuit and there has been fighting. But the result is not known here.

THE KEY TO MILOUNA PASS.

The Turks Still Hold Their Ground at Menexa.

LONDON, April 18.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The key to Milouna Pass is Menexa, a position of the greatest importance, where the Turks are strongly intrenched. The latest news to-night is that the Turks still hold their ground at that point.

"All the volunteers of the Foreign Legion and a portion of the garrison started for Volo to-day. It is noted that the communication of Assim Bey to M. Skouzes does not specify the particular act of agression upon which the Turkish Government professes to rely. It is now certain, however, that Edhem Pasha received orders to advance to Larissa on the 10th inst., the day following the Hetairia's raid. But these orders were canceled three hours later.

"On the 15th Prince Maurocordato warned his Government that the Porte was preparing to order an advance without a previous declaration of war. It is inferred from these facts and alleged in responsible quarters that two of the great powers have urged Turkey to begin hostilities, and the presence of Russian and German officers with the Turkish troops is bitterly commented upon in Athens."

A dispatch to The Times from Elassona says that the Greek Consul is leaving the town this evening under escort.

There is no news as yet from Metsovo, but from Zarkos to Katerina all the troops are engaged except the reserves.

Hafiz Pasha, who was killed at Milouna, served in the Crimean war and the war of 1877.

TURKS HAD THE ADVANTAGE.

The Greeks Suffered Severely at the Milouna Pass Battle.

LONDON, April 18.—The Times's correspondent at Elassona will say to-morrow:

"In Saturday's hill fighting the Turks had the advantage. They were judiciously ambushed behind the rocks, and from their sheltered positions maintained an incessant fire. To-day's (Sunday's) fighting at Milouna Pass took place around three outlying block-houses which were captured, then retaken, captured again, and again retaken. The Greek positions suffered severely from the splendid shrapnel practice of the Turkish batteries, at a range of 3,800 metres. Columns of smoke could be seen rising in every direction from the Greek positions, caused by the Turkish shell fire. The Greeks defended with the greatest courage, but were not able to stand against the slow but steady advance of the Turks.

"As evening came on, three of the Greeks' outworks surrendered and asked the Turks to cease the shell fire. The latter now hold the advanced line, except at one spot. The principal fighting done by the Turkish infantry was at Skumba and Dumenie, to the right of the pass.

"I visited the hospital to-day and found all admirably conducted. But the scene was most distressing, the wounded screaming in their agony and feverishly tearing the bedding in babbling delirium."

The Elassona correspondent of The Times says, also.

"The position of affairs seems to be that the Turkish move on Nezeros is a feint to draw attention from Milouna, where, it is evident, Edhem Pasha intends to advance in force on Larissa. This attempt will lead to severe fighting. The results of even yesterday's fighting are indecisive. Accounts of it are biased, according as they come from Greek or Turkish sources. It appears, however, pretty certain that the Turks had the advantage.

"The Greeks were partially successful in their movement at Karya, which was aimed at cutting off the Turkish communications with Salonica, where the Greek fleet is expected almost immediately. There is no news yet of land fighting from Epirus, as the raiders failed to hold Krania.

"Edhem Pasha is still in communication with Janina, but the Greek forces in Epirus are believed to be superior to the Turkish."

Created a Commotion in Church.

PATERSON, N. J., April 18.—Elisha Canning, well known to the police, created a commotion in the Cross Street Methodist Church to-night by walking down the aisle until close to the pulpit platform. Then he produced a bottle of whisky and began to drink to the health of the congregation. Policeman O'Brien was called and Canning was locked up.

THE WAR DISCUSSED HERE

Diplomatic Circles in Washington Are Greatly Interested in the News.

THIS COUNTRY NOT AFFECTED.

It Will Maintain a Strict Neutrality Toward Turkey and Greece, Secretary Sherman Says—Americans in the Two Nations Are Amply Protected.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The grave situation in the East was the topic of discussion in diplomatic and official circles here to-day. The possibility of war between Turkey and Greece has been thought probable for some time, but the official announcement that a state of war exists served to quicken the interest with which the troubles between the two countries has been watched. In diplomatic circles, particularly, where the possibilities of a general conflict in Europe are always regarded as more or less imminent, if any of the powers become engaged in war, the situation was deeply considered.

Among officials of the United States who expressed any opinion at all, the sentiment seemed general that war between Turkey and Greece is no matter in which this Government can in any way become involved; that what few citizens of the United States reside in the countries are in the cities, where they are not liable to be molested; and that the only course for this country to maintain is one of strict neutrality. Opinions vary as to the duration of the conflict. One prominent officer of the navy inclined to the belief that fighting would continue for a short time, until the powers of Europe decide that hostilities have proceeded far enough, when they would step in and put it to an end.

If any advices were received in this city to-day from the representatives of the Government in Turkey or in Greece they could not be obtained to-night. Secretary Sherman had one dispatch from Minister Terrell, at Constantinople. It was in the State Department cipher, however, and had no been translated.

During the day the Secretary had a call from the Turkish Minister, who remained with him a short time. The Secretary declined to say what had transpired between them. It is customary when a state of war has been declared or hostilities exist for the Minister of the Government interested to notify the Government to which he is accredited of such a condition of affairs, and presumably that is what took the Minister to the Secretary's house.

Secretary Sherman reiterated to-night the statements he made to The Associated Press representative last night that while the Government regretted the existence of war, Turkey and Greece were so far from us that it was a matter which concerned the United States but little. The strictest neutrality, he declared, must be preserved. The Secretary had no fear but that the citizens of the United States would be amply protected. Very few of them are in the countries at war, and most of them are in the Cities of Constantinople and Athens.

Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, said to-night that he had not received any further dispatches from his Government relating to the troubles there. He is expecting word, however, at any time, as he probably will be kept fully informed of what is taking place. The Minister to-night expressed himself as regretting that things should have come to the present pass. Turkey, he declared, is for peace—peace on honorable terms—and does not seek war with any nation. The actions of the Greeians, he asserted, had made the step taken by his Government a perfectly proper one. Greece had acted on the aggressive, and by the actions of her soldiers had precipitated the conflict that now seemed imminent. Her soldiers had invaded Crete, which was Turkish teritory, and had crossed the frontiers on the mainland. He expressed himself as having no doubt of the outcome, and that Turkey would be triumphant in the war if it should be formally declared.

Baron von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, declares that the intrusting of Turkish subjects in Athens to the protection of the German Minister has no significance whatever. It does not mean, he says, that there is any alliance between the German and Turkish Governments in the present status as has been intimated in some quarters, but is simply a friendly act that is customary in times when diplomatic negotiations between nations are suspended.

He pointed out that during the time that diplomatic negotiations were suspended between Great Britain and Venezuela, as a result of the bounary trouble, the citizens of Great Britain in Venezuela were intrusted to the protection of the German Minister. Again during the war in 1877 and 1878 between Russia and Turkey the Russian subjects of Turkey were intrusted to the protection of the German Minister, and the Ambassador added there were no alliances between the countries.

Up to this time there has been, so far as could be learned, no consultation with regard to reinforcing the fleet of the United States in Mediterranean waters. Should the presence of ships of war of foreign nations be required in Turkish or Grecian waters to protect their citizens, as a result of the impending conflicts, the United States could assemble a formidable fleet, if necessary. In the Mediterranean squadron at this time the Navy Department has four ships—the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship on the station; the triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis, and the cruiser Cincinnati, all modern vessels of high type, and the small gunboat Bancroft.

The Detroit is on her way to the Mediterranean, from the China station, and now probably is somewhere near the Red Sea. Another addition to the fleet will soon be made by the presence of the Raleigh, which is getting ready to join the European station. Other vessels that might be used for service in Europe, if necessary, are the Montgomery, Marblehead, Maine, and Texas, all of which are now on the Atlantic coast. The opinion exists, however, that the presence of any number of war vessels will not be necessary.

Mrs. Hanna's Body Taken to Cleveland

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18.—A special train bearing the body of Mrs. Hanna arrived over the Queen and Crescent at 7 A. M. from Asheville, N. C. Senator M. A. Hanna and his brother accompanied the body of their mother. Other relatives were in the party. The two cars of the party were attached to the Big Four express which left at 9 A. M. for Cleveland.

GREEKS HERE NOT ALARMED

They Express Confidence that Edhem Pasha Will Be Very Quickly Defeated.

MANY GOING HOME TO FIGHT.

Representatives of the Greek Colony Full of Assurance that the Turks Will Be Beaten—Four or Five Hundred Will Leave the City This Week.

The local Greek colony is all agog with the news from the seat of action, but is not at all alarmed by the seeming victories of Edhem Pasha, who has moved with 10,000 men on Larissa. They say that his move is a foolhardy one, and is liable to be his doom.

Q. P. Leotsakov of 330 West Fifty-sixth Street and D. Kazis discussed the situation last night. Mr. Kazis was an officer in the Greek Army at the mobilization in 1886, in Thessaly, and knows every inch of the ground. He said that it seemed that so far the Greeks have repulsed all attacks, and that they occupy all the points between Zarkos and the sea.

"If it is true that Edhem Pasha has invaded the Greek territory, it is nothing more than a shrewd move on the part of the Greeks to hem him in," said Mr. Kazis. "The Greeks are quick-witted strategists and brave, intelligent fighters; they are contending against hard, stubborn, and stolid fighters, and wit will prevail against brute strength. They have permitted Edhem with his flying squadron of 10,000 to enter, but by to-morrow you must not be surprised if you hear that he has been crushed."

"It may be true that one insignificant ship has been sunk in the Gulf of Arta, but all the strategic points about the gulf and the river running into it belong to the Greeks. Preveza, the town bombarded, is on the left side of the river, as one enters from the Gulf, and belongs to Greece. The Greek fleet has drawn close to it, I understand, and will bombard it. It will soon be in ashes, and by morning will be occupied again by the Greeks. Arta is on the Epirus side of the river, across from Turkey, and the fighting must now range all along the frontier, a zigzag course of 120 miles from Arta to Salonica.

"The populace on the Epirus side are all Greek, and will attack the Turks from the rear. So, too, the Macedonians. Edhem Pasha must have seen that points in the rear of his position were occupied by the Greeks, and he rushed forward to save himself from attacks. He is making for Larissa to save himself, but he may never live to reach it. He must walk over the dead bodies of 50,000 Greeks to Larissa, and he cannot do that with even 20,000, and the dispatches say that he has only 10,000.

"There is a bridge across the river from Larissa and it is undermined. Batteries have been erected, and the attack upon Edhem Pasha, if he ever reaches the bridge, will be from both flanks and the rear. Every station of the Greek Army has telegraphic and railroad connections, and it will be the work of but a few hours to concentrate an army so great in numbers that Edhem Pasha will be cut to pieces.

"The fall of Edhem Pasha seems to be the work of but a few hours. I don't talk in this manner because I am an enthusiast, but because I know the actual situation. With the fall of Edhem Pasha will come the demoralization of the Turkish Army."

Solon J. Vlasto, editor of the Greek paper Atlantis, said last night: "The position of the Turkish Army is extremely dangerous. The position which they occupy now, between the Gulf of Artha and Larissa, the point they are trying to reach, is fraught with peril for them. The Greek navy has a fleet in the Gulf of Artha and another in the Gulf of Salonica. The Greek Army is intrenched about Larissa, and is prepared for an attack.

"The Macedonians, having been armed by the National League, will fight against the Turks; they will execute a flank movement, cutting off the Turkish base of supplies at Salonica, and attack the rear of the Turkish Army. Epirus will send out another powerful force, which will also execute a flank movement and attack the Turkish Army. These two allies, coupled with the regular Greek Army and the combined fleet in Artha and Salonica, will simply annihilate the Turkish Army."

Yesterday was the Greek Palm Sunday, and the Greek Church was crowded to the doors. Besides the regular services, the priest uttered a special prayer for the success of the Greek Army, which was received with great emotion.

At the meeting held in Webster Hall Friday night, it was decided that all who could go should start by Wednesday or Thursday, and from 500 to 600 will go this week. The declaration of war may cause the men to start sooner.

At the Sparta Club, at 300 Greenwich Street, the pushcart peddlers gathered en masse. They discussed the situation loudly, but nothing of any consequence could be obtained there.

American Guns in Turkey.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that a battery of American machine guns of the latest pattern arrived there recently and was secretly conveyed to the Yildiz Kiosk, where it has been placed in position.

SETH L. MILLIKEN DEAD.

Representative in Congress from the Third District of Maine for Eight Terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Seth L. Milliken, representing in the House of Representatives, the Third District of Maine, died to-night at 9:30 o'clock. For some time Mr. Milliken had suffered from a serious affection of the bronchial tubes, which refused to yield to treatment.

Within a week more alarming symptoms appeared, pneumonia setting in and kidney and liver complications manifesting themselves. He did not take to his bed, however, until last week, and with a few intervals when he seemed to rally for a short time, he continued to grow worse. During the last few days, his breathing was very heavy, and for much of the time he was unconscious.

To-day he failed rapidly, and his physicians abandoned hope. Death finally came to his relief at 9:30 o'clock. With him when the end came were Mrs. Milliken, who had been summoned hastily from her home in Maine; his son, who reached the city last night from West Point; his brothers, Frank and Byron, who are residents of this city, and several intimate friends. Mr. Milliken also had a daughter in California. His body will be taken to Maine for interment.

The death of Mr. Milliken marks the first break in the Maine delegation that has occurred for a long time, and removes a striking figure from the House. During the recent Republican Congresses, Mr. Milliken had been the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and his work on that committee brought him in contact with persons from many of the important cities of the country. He was tall of stature and spare in build, with hair that had been whitening for some years. He was favorably regarded by the large number of officials and employes with whom he came in contact.

Seth L. Milliken was born at Montville, Waldo County, Me., and was graduated from Union College, New York, in 1856. He was a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Maine Legislature for two terms, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and Presidential Elector in the same year. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1884, and was elected Congressman eight successive times, beginning with the Forty-eighth Congress.

He was always on the Republican ticket and received large pluralities over the candidates of three contending parties.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE.

A Correspondent Sees Administration Defects and Suggests His Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the promises made by either political party during the last twenty-five years, promises which certainly were intended to appeal to the confidence of the people, none have so signally failed, nor revealed the utter lack of intention or want of ability to redeem, than those made by the present Administration at the time they appealed to the voters for their support.

The chief issue of the last election was the financial situation, and the candidate of the Republican Party was elected because he had declared himself to be a supporter of the principles of sound money. Up to date, all he appears to have done toward revising the financial situation, which is in grave need of it, is to have said in his inaugural address that it should be referred to a commission, while his influence upon the tariff question, which was only a secondary issue in the campaign, has succeeded in unsettling the business of the country to such an extent as to disgust the majority of those who voted for him.

There is no prospect that this momentous question is going to be settled on lines which will be for the best good of the largest number, as all questions of public policy should be, but the best good to the smallest number—the favored few who have a "pull."

If there are any wise provisions in the bill which has passed the House they are completely overshadowed by the multitude of exasperatingly unwise classifications and rates, which it is absolutely impossible to suppose emanated from men who were in any way connected with the "Ways and Means Committee," which compiled the McKinley tariff, or who are familiar with the history of that legislation and the subsequent events. It requires a stretch of credulity to believe that the author of the Dingley bill was also the author of the one which bore the name of McKinley, but such is the fact. Not satisfied with the enormous harm which the commerce of this country suffered following the enactment of the McKinley bill, nor with the overwhelming defeat which the Republican Party experienced following the reaction of public sentiment in 1892, he goes insanely on, endeavoring to force upon the Nation conditions even more unfavorable and exasperating than those of the McKinley bill.

How it is possible for the Administration to allow an issue which is of the most vital importance to the life and prosperity of the Republican Party to be so idiotically handled is past the comprehension of ordinary mortals. The folly of the Ways and Means Committee has become contagious, and to-day demands come from all over the country for higher and higher rates of duty on articles heretofore taxed and for new duties on articles formerly free. There is no sign that this demand is on the decrease, but rather that it has only begun. What will be the end? Where will the "tariff for revenue" come in with prohibitive duties? Where will the Republican Party be at the next election? Where is it now, with the recent local elections? How is it possible, out of the chaos of ideas and demands in Congress, to outline a tariff measure which will be for the best interests of the country at large, realize sufficient revenue, be a credit to the Administration, and prove the Republican Party worthy of further confidence? It will take a wiser man than Solomon to answer that such a possibility is other than impossible. There is one way out of this dilemma, and if the Administration has the courage to make the right move, it will be revealed to the commercial world that we have for President a greater than Washington—one who in the country's dire extremity rose to the occasion and completely filled it.

A satisfactory tariff measure is absolutely impossible with Congress. A Tariff Commission, composed of a dozen or more men of recognized ability and integrity, in no way connected with Congress, selected for a long term of years, could investigate the cause and effect of conditions that operate for or against the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and arrange the tariff in a manner to secure sufficient revenue for the Government, and at the same time provide such protection as is necessary for industries that need it, but not to burden consumers unnecessarily; these findings to be reported to Congress for ratification from time to time, as in the judgment of the commission is deemed advisable.

Such a course would set business of all kinds on a permanent basis. The naturally favorable conditions of the country and the enormous advantages we have for foreign commerce would conspire with the aggressive commercial intelligence of our merchants to realize results impossible to estimate. This proposition can sacredly be expected to receive the indorsement of high protectionists, but it is the only hope of ever securing a permanent tariff policy as a basis for both domestic and foreign commerce. HENRY N. PALMER.

New York, April 16, 1897.

A NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

The Invention of John S. Rively to be Placed on the Market by a Wealthy Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 18.—President John S. Rively of the Monongahela Street Railway Company, has, it is thought, solved the storage battery problem. Mr. Rively is an inventor of no mean accomplishment, and he has been working on the present idea for six years. He has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has interested capitalists in the idea, it is said, to the extent of $5,000,000.

He will erect the manufactory in Philadelphia. It will be known as the North American Storage Battery Company. Among the stockholders are John H. Scott, a wealthy Philadelphia capitalist; Attorney Gustave T. McRae, and Col. P. T. Painter. John S. Rively is President of the concern. Several prominent New York capitalists and one very prominent Philadelphia millionaire are also said to have taken an interest.

It is claimed by the inventor that the batteries can be used in residences and factories, as they supply light and heat, as well as power. The great triumph of the new battery is in the enormous strength of current produced with a minimum of resistance. One great advantage it possesses is the short time it takes to charge it—five hours. The time of discharge is ninety-six hours. The current is supplied from an ordinary dynamo. This creates a compound current in the battery cells. The cells are arranged alternately, negative and positive, and not in series. The plates are so arranged as to present the greatest amount of surface possible. In addition, the surfaces of the plates are of spongy construction, so that a vast amount of additional surface is exposed to the liquid.

The liquid, of course, is a secret, but sulphuric acid is an ingredient. It is conducted through aluminium tubes, which are perforated and allow it to ooze out. The weight of the battery is only 150 pounds, while other batteries of the same efficiency weigh from 500 pounds upward. Its cost is only $150. One of the old type and equal power costs $1,000 or more.

Mr. Rively is a native of Westmorland County, twenty-seven years old. He was formerly a railroad fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but, becoming interested in electricity and mechanics, he devoted his attention to them. On coming to Pittsburg he established a laboratory and workshop on Fourth Avenue. He invented and patented several devices before the storage battery.

DIED FROM LOCKJAW.

Joseph Gribel Had Been Treated with Antitoxine.

NEWARK, N. J., April 18.—Joseph Gribel of 49 Livingston Street died in the City Hospital yesterday from lockjaw. He had been put under the antitoxine treatment, and the physicians at first thought he might recover.

It is alleged that he contracted the disease by being struck on the hip, April 7, with a stick by Joseph Lauderman. The stick is said to have had a nail in the end of it that was rusty, and the nail, entering the flesh, caused the lockjaw. Lauderman was arrested just before midnight Saturday and locked up on the charge of manslaughter.

OPPOSED TO ALL AMERICAN

The Bitter and Unreasonable Prejudice That Has Been Roused in Germany.

GREAT CHANGES IN THE EMPIRE

Hope for a Reciprocity Treaty Between This Nation and the Fatherland—A Poem by Paul Potter for a Concert on the Steamer.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, April 9.—Whoever has not visited Germany for ten years cannot deny that in many respects this country has undergone wonderful changes during that time, and that business appears to be prosperous and the people happy and contented. The cities have made many striking improvements. Aided by the individual States or by the empire, large public buildings have been erected or rebuilt. A great deal of attention has been paid to the reconstruction and enlargement of railroad depots, Post Offices, and theatres, while public thoroughfares are ornamented with monuments, largely historic, and erected principally in commemoration of the victories of 1870-71 and the heroes of these days.

Railroads and railroading, however, do not seem to have made much progress in spite of the fact that the railroads outside of cities are owned and controlled by the State Governments. The cars are much smaller than those run in America, and are neither as luxurious nor as comfortable as our Pullman or Wagner cars. The block signal system is, however, generally introduced, and since neither passenger nor freight service is as heavy as in the United States, traveling is perfectly safe and agreeable.

Although it is pretty early in the season, one meets with a great number of Americans wherever one goes, and our steamer was crowded with American importers who were desirous of placing orders in Germany and England previous to the taking effect of the proposed Dingley tariff law. Numerous among the passengers were also German exporters of woolen rags, lithographed labels, and manufactured goods of all kinds, who had hurried to the United States directly after the inauguration of President McKinley for the purpose of taking orders for export from Germany in anticipation of higher duties, and most of them seemed to be satisfied with the result, having booked large orders at Wilson prices.

Opposed to the Dingley Law.

The feeling among exporters to the United States is rather bitter, since they have done a large and profitable business with us under the Wilson bill, and their fear that this business will be cut down or annulled seems to have a good foundation. Why should American importers send such unprecedentedly large orders unless they were convinced of their inability to import and sell German goods under the Dingley bill?

Shrewd exporters, however, see much further into the future, and consider the appointment of Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany not alone as an excellent one, but look upon it as a good omen. The ex-President of Cornell will, in their opinion, not alone do much to alleviate the somewhat strained relations between the United States and Germany, but they expect that he will urge and negotiate a treaty of reciprocity which will materially benefit both nations, giving Americans products, especially meats and meat products, the position which they deserve and which heretofore they have never been able to properly obtain.

Speaking of meats and meat products, the position of the German importer is not an envious one. While the Imperial Government seems to be friendly enough, the local authorities put obstructions in the way of dealers in American meats which the latter cannot overcome in many localities. It is for this reason that in the southern part of Germany, especially in the Kingdom of Baden, no American meats can be placed on the markets. In some localities, where the sale is permitted at all, the dealers are compelled to put up a sign in their windows or show cases, stating that "Minderwerthiges Amerikanisches Fleisch wird hier verkauft," (Second-rate American meats for sale here.) This sign is compulsory, regardless of quality, designating American meats once for all as of lower value and second grade. This opinion has been spread universally, and is fostered and kept alive by the Agrarians.

Enemies of All American.

The latter are the worst enemies of everything American, and they would pass the most stringent laws for the exclusion of our products and manufactured goods altogether if they only could. Natural deficits and public demands, however, preclude the possibility of a complete success in this direction, and it was with much disgust that the landed barons had to acquiesce to the importation of 6,000,000 double centners (about 13,200,000 American pounds) of American apples during the past season.

Among the manufactured goods, the American bicycle is making its way fast and sure, and to-day the American-made bicycle commands great favor in spite of a higher price. Naturally German manufacturers resent the competition, and are trying to imitate the American wheel as closely as possible, going, in many instances, so far as to import entire and finished parts from the United States and putting them together with parts of their own make. They succeed very well, and make a wheel which is a close competitor to the best American.

There are many opportunities, hitherto untried or unknown, on this side, for American manufacturers and agriculturists. Much will depend upon the tariff and the time of its enactment.

The amendment passed in the House of Representatives to make the Dingley bill retroactive, to take effect April 1, has created a semi-panic among manufacturers and exporters, who have booked large orders for April, May, and June, and did not expect the bill would become a law before July 1. The constitutionality of such a law is doubted here, and the Germans will test the same in the courts through their American representatives.

Among the passengers on the steamship Columbia, Capt. Vogelgesang, which left New York March 25, was Mr. Paul M. Potter, the writer of "Trilby" for the American stage. Previous to the steamer's landing at Plymouth a concert for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund was arranged and given by the passengers, for which Mr. Potter wrote the following prologue:

Before my friends make music,
I, in rhyme,
Will plead extenuation
Of their crime.
What? Plead for music?
Among Germans, shame!
I take an omen from the Captain's name.
Vogelgesang—there's music in the word;
Song of the linnet—carol of the bird.
With such a Captain, heart so brave and true,
We're bound to play and sing
And so we do.
But I've a better and a profounder plea,
We do it for the tollers of the sea.
Sailors' Snug Harbor—homes where seamen lie:
Havens for wives and bairns of those that die.
What reck'we, while we dawdle, doze, or sleep,
Of those that brave the perils of the deep.
Who bring the vessel safe from shore to shore,
While we, unheeding, go to bed and snore.
O men, who all the voyage have filled the cup
Or tasted the false joys of "aces up";
Who've sampled many a bottle, dry and cool,
Or backed your favorite number in the "pool,"
O, maids, who when the vessel lurched to leeward
Have longed for death and whimpered for the steward;
Or girls of sterner stuff, who, all at ease,
Have flung your "Tam o' Shanters" to the breeze;
Matrons, who've sighed that mad March winds should blow so
And sighing turned disconsolate to "Phroso."
Among the thoughts these idle hours may give,
Think of the men who die, that we may live.
Think of the crew who watched through fog and gloom,
Think of the martyrs of—the engine room,
Of firemen maddened by the heat below.
Of "look-outs" frozen in the Winter snow,
Some scorched by flame, some numbed by icy squall,
Inglorious heroes, ay! but heroes all.
Come then, contribute as your means afford,
Who helps the poor, lends unto the Lord.
So when life's storm and stress are past, may we
Rest in the Haven of Eternity.
So after mist and sleet and furious blast,
May God's Snug Harbor shelter us at last.

The concert was a perfect success. It netted 582 marks for the Seamen's Fund. The poster announcing the concert to the passengers was sold at auction, and brought 180 marks. ROBERT GANZ.

WILD FLOWERS OF SPRING

Out in the Woods Now Nature Provides Sweet-Scented Blossoms for All Who Care to Seek.

RAMBLE THROUGH BRONX PARK

It Is the Botanical Region of New York, and for Nature-Lovers, or Those Seeking Specimens, No More Charming District Need Be Sought.

At this time of the year, while the customs of Eastertide prompt city folk to turn to the greenhouses of Long Island, the Hudson villas, and New Jersey for church and house decorations, there are wild flowers growing in abundance within the city limits. Here is a wealth of color and verdure, nurtured only by nature's own agencies of sun and open air, but the enjoyment of their beauties is almost wholly monopolized by the robins and other feathered denizens of the luxuriant, but neglected, wilds.

A short ride beyond the Harlem Bridge will bring the nature-loving rambler to long stretches of fields and woods in which wild flowers are already plentiful. That this endowment of Spring is not altogether unappreciated by the people of that district was made manifest by a letter printed in this newspaper a few days ago from G. B. Hendrickson of West Farms, in which he said that he had found many wild flowers in blossom in Crotona Park, and in the vicinity of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES walked through Bronx Park yesterday with Mr. Hendrickson, and found him quite enthusiastic over the beauties of the place. He explained that he was a native of Putnam County, and though for many years he has been the Principal of a Brooklyn school, going back and forth every day, he is always glad to leave the city behind and get into the open country or the woods.

"There is something so enchanting to me in rambling through the woods to hunt for wild flowers," he said, "This is a great country out through here for those seeking botanical specimens and for lovers of nature. One dainty flower in bloom in these woods, early in the Spring, is the blossom of the hazel bush. It is very small, but its bright color makes up for size. It is of a brilliant red, and grows about an inch or two apart on the stalks.

"The little honey-yellow flowers which cluster all over the aromatic spice bush are more showy. They grow so thickly that they hide the stems in some places, and give this bush quite an attractive look among other bushes in the woods. This enumeration is enough to show that the hepatica and bloodroot do not have April all to themselves. There is nothing on the ground to rival these.

"Then we have the Symplocarpus fetidus, or skunk cabbage, which is not objectionable if left alone. The sweet white violet, when it comes out, grows very near it, and seems all the more beautiful alongside its ugly neighbor."

Mr. Henderson referred to the lily he found the other day, called the Wild-grape Hyacinth. "It is beautiful," he said, "and is classed by commercial florists among cultivated bulbs. Though not inclined to wander far from where it is planted, it will continue to grow for many years while undisturbed, if the soil is favorable. I think it has escaped from gardens, and become wild from want of cultivation.

"All along Bronx Park," he said, "you will find the finest botanical region in New York. It is particularly rich in wild flowers. It is to me one of the most beautiful sights to wander through the park of an afternoon and come across a group of children running over the dead leaves in search of the wild flowers.

"Strolling along the road leading to the woods, you come to a succession of rocky, briery ridges, and then you are almost submerged in darkness, and you find here and there dark ravines and brooks. Then a rustic bridge appears, where you can lean over to watch the stream. So on you go, following up many paths and wood roads which lead nowhere but into the thickets.

"Nothing could be more beautiful, it seems to me, than this wilderness of nature, and in another week the woods will abound in a great variety of flowers, which to me are much more charming than their cultivated sisters."

ONCE OWNED BY THE STATE.

Two Sections of Railroad Were Built and Operated by Pennsylvania.

The proposition broached in Washington within the past few weeks of placing the railroads under Government and State control recalls the fact that two sections of the great Pennsylvania system were originally built and operated by that State. One of these sections was eighty-one and a half miles long—tween Philadelphia and Columbia, on the Susquehanna River, and the other was thirty-six and a half miles across the Alleghany Mountains.

These sections of railroads were the first works of the kind undertaken by any Government. They were built experimentally and against the official advice of the State. Improvement Commissioners, who reported in 1831 "that, notwithstanding the improvements that have been made in railroads and locomotives, it will be found that canals are from two to two and a half times better than railroads for the purposes required of them by Pennsylvania."

Through traffic was established on the Philadelphia and Columbia Road in October, 1834. At first the motive power was confined to horses and mules. All the cars were owned by either individuals or companies who furnished their own teams and paid a State fixed rate of toll for the use of the road. Toward the latter part of the first year the State built a few steam locomotives, which were operated under a system of tolls, the car owners hiring a locomotive just as they would hire a team. In crossing the mountains it was customary in those days of primitive railroading to use horses to haul the cars up the steep ascents for fear the locomotives would break down.

In 1857 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought these two railroads, and in a very short time afterward the State of Pennsylvania went out of the railroad business.

THE WEATHER.

The storm central to North Dakota Saturday evening has moved to the lake regions, increasing in intensity, causing severe gales in the upper lakes. It will probably move eastward with high winds on the lower lakes to-day, and may reach the New England coast to-night.

The weather will be generally fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States Monday, with higher temperature. Rain or snow is indicated for the lake regions, and the conditions are favorable for local storms in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. A decided fall in temperature is indicated for the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys; also on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	53	40	40
6 A. M.	54	40	44
9 A. M.	66	45	45
12 M.	81	50	50
4 P. M.	88	54	55
6 P. M.	80	54	54
9 P. M.	81	51	52
12 P. M.	73	40	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48¾
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date, 1896	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	50

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Senate to Consider the Appropriation Bills, Which Are Likely to Pass Without Friction.

BANKRUPTCY BILL TO COME UP.

An Attempt to be Made To-day to Get a Time Fixed for a Vote on the Arbitration Treaty—The House Still Waiting.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate will conclude its consideration of the appropriation bills this week. It is expected the Indian bill will pass early to-morrow, and the Sundry Civil and Agricultural bills will follow in the order named. There is no expectation that there will be any prolonged debate upon any of the bills. There will be an effort to amend the Sundry Civil bill by the addition of a provision for the regulation of the forest reservations. This may lead to some discussion, but the friends of the amendment do not anticipate much trouble in having the amendment agreed to.

Senator Davis will make another attempt Monday in executive session to get a day fixed for taking a vote on the arbitration treaty. He has announced his purpose to press the treaty to final action at as early a date as possible. He expects to have little difficulty in securing an agreement for a date, but some of the objecting Senators intimate there still may be opposition. The matter of pairs has been arranged definitely on the basis of two votes for the treaty to one against it. It is not believed that a great deal of time will be given to the treaty during the week, whatever the degree of Mr. Davis's success in securing the agreement for a date for a vote.

The Bankruptcy bill will continue to hold its place on the calendar as the unfinished business, but it probably will not be pressed seriously. Senator Morgan has announced his intention to insist daily upon the consideration of his Cuban resolution during the morning hour, but he will not block other business with it.

Much of the Senate's time will be given to the question of the organization of the Senate committees. The Republican Senators will have a caucus Monday to consider the subject. If the programme proposed is accepted, both the Republicans and the opposition will proceed to make selections for the committee vacancies, and this work will require delicate adjustment in order to satisfy conflicting claims.

If the plan is not agreed to by the Republicans, the coalition of Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans will on Tuesday move to fill some of the committee vacancies with the view of continuing the process until all are filled. At least, such is the present programme.

The House this week will continue the programme of three-day adjournments, unless the Indian Appropriation bill is returned from the Senate when it meets on Wednesday. The complications arising out of the situation in Eastern Europe possibly may figure in the proceedings of both houses the latter part of the week.

INCREASED FLOOD DAMAGE.

Little Prospect of Planting a Crop This Year in Portions of Louisiana and Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 18.—At 6 P. M. the river was 51.8 feet, a fall of three-tenths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours, and a total of six-tenths of a foot since the crevasse was made at Biggs Levee at 10 o'clock Friday night.

The situation in Madison Parish, La., is growing worse hourly. The flood of water going through the Biggs break in the levee is fast covering the lowlands, and is flooding Bayvidal and the greater part of the land in the southern portion of the parish. The water has reached Tallulah, some eighteen miles west of Delta. The water had risen seven feet in the bayou at Tallulah and was rising a foot an hour at noon to-day. Delta is about depopulated, only enough persons remaining to look after the houses. Many houses have two or three feet of water in them. The back-water is fast covering lands north of the Delta and at Young's Point. At Omega the floods are coming fast.

Relief boats are running to Davis Island and Kellogg's Station. Planters in Ential and the north part of Madison are placing their stock in reach of boats on the river front or at stations on the line of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, so they can be moved in the event of another break in the upper portion of the parish, which is now severely threatened. Milliken's Bend and Duckport Levees are both caving.

Reports from Madison Parish state that the water began rising in Brushby Bayou, at Tallulah at 7 o'clock this morning, and up to about 2 P. M. it had risen seven or eight feet. About three miles below Tallulah the water is over the levees, and is overflowing everything two miles below. It will not be upon the higher lands until to-morrow, as there is several feet of bank left in the bayou.

Richland, La., reports the water overflowing the Kings and Kels place, also the villages of Trinidad and Ashwood, eight miles below Richland. The telegraph line is down some distance below Richland, and communication was shut off from this up to noon to-day. The water is beginning to back up in Lake One, on the line of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Road. The people at Tallulah are building up the old levee on Brushby Bayou as far south as Seviers, about eight miles south, in an endeavor to hold the water in the bayou. Everybody is getting live stock and other personal effects together, so as to move promptly.

It is now estimated that not less than 8,000 persons will want relief in this county for the next thirty days at least. Lieut. Crowley of the United States Army reached here from Washington by the noon train, having been detailed to duty here to purchase and distribute relief. He will purchase meal, meat, and molasses for distribution.

John McColton, one of the leading planters of Issaquena County, is in the city, and makes the following statement:

"I have just returned from Issaquena County. The present indications are that the overflow will break all former records as to duration and destruction of property in the line of plantation improvements and loss of cattle, leaving little prospect of planting a crop in 1897."

LEAPED INTO THE NIAGARA.

A Young Man Jumps Off Suspension Bridge, Leaving a Hat Behind.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 18.—A man about twenty-one years of age accosted a hackman on the American side and asked to be driven to the Canadian side.

The hackman drove him upon the upper Suspension Bridge, and when about the centre of the structure the man quickly jumped out of the hack, and with the parting words, "Here goes. Good-bye!" leaped over the bridge railing into the abyss below. The hackman saw the man strike with a fearful smash the field of floe ice that was being carried down with the current, his body quickly disappearing below the ice, not to appear again.

The only evidence left by him was a brown derby hat with the maker's name inside, "Hall, Boston." The hackman says the man was well dressed, and was tall, slim, and fair-complexioned.

Black's Civil Service Law.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters unanimously adopted the following resolution Friday night:

"The attention of this committee having been called to a bill now before the Legislature of this State, entitled 'An Act to Provide for Examinations to Ascertain and Determine the Merit and Fitness of Persons Seeking to Enter the Civil Service of the State, of New York, and the Cities Thereof, the Ratings Upon Such Examinations and the Persons by Whom the Same Shall Be Conducted,' and upon which action is ant cipated before the next regular meeting of this board, it is

"Resolved, That, in view of the opinions expressed by this board at a meeting held April 10, 1806, the officers of this board be and they are hereby instructed to enter a protest against any such change in the civil service as is contemplated by the bill in question."

UNPAID FEDERAL EMPLOYES.

A Correspondent Points Out the Shame of Making Virtual Paupers of Hard-Working Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not devise a way to induce Congress to turn its attention to the General Deficiency bill and give the Tariff bill a rest? The salaries of more than two score of Government employes in the Federal Building in this city have not been paid for several months. It is a disgrace to a wealthy Nation like the United States that the dilatory methods of Congress should make paupers and charitable objects of the employes of the Government.

The United States is a Nation of sufficient power, sympathy, and wealth to send a ship in aid of famine-stricken India, but cannot, or will not, appropriate a sufficient amount to pay the salaries of its own clerks, many of whom have families to support, and in lieu of accepting charity from large-hearted private individuals are almost forced to beg or steal in order to eke out an existence. Let Johnnie Bull provide for his own distressed subjects out of the well-filled coffers of Great Britain. This delay is of yearly occurrence, and the salaries of some clerks have been withheld in the past as long as nine months at a time.

Now, why should not an act be passed providing for the payment of salaries out of a separate and distinct appropriation called the "Salary Appropriation," which should be ample enough to cover the salary of every clerk in the regular employ of the Government for one year? This would do away entirely with useless litigation, and prevent the money-grabbing portion of Congress from tacking on their stale old war claims, and claims for the seizure of cotton during the war.

As it is now, the authorities at Washington request the Marshal to make an estimate of the amount required to cover the expenses of his office for one year, but when the estimate is furnished it is pared and sliced so thin that it barely covers the expenses for six months. This necessitates the passage of a special bill, which is merged into the General Deficiency bill, and is so choked and smothered by other very large and ridiculous bills that its passage is almost an impossibility. M.

New York, April 17, 1897.

AT THE HOTELS.

George W. Furniss of Boston is at the St. Cloud.

E. A. Edey of Newport, R. I., is at the Imperial.

Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

Judge W. A. Sutherland of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

Senator H. J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dana Orcutt of Boston are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Sir Tabbon Sykes are at the Waldorf.

George L. Huntress of Boston and Charles Fellows Page of Boston are at Manhattan.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is at the New Netherland.

Miss Olga Nethersole and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Otis of Nahant, Mass., are at the Albemarle.

Baron F. Fincks of Mexico and State Inspector of Insurance Lou F. Payn are at the Grand Union.

C. G. Root of Memphis, Tenn., and Harrison Hale Schaff of Pittsfield, Mass., are at the Normandie.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ashton of Castleton, England, and W. R. Day of Canton, Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy, and Mrs. A. J. Garvey of London, England, are at the Park Avenue.

Baroness Huena of St. Petersburg, Russia, and C. H. Hamilton of Fort Cudahy, British Columbia, are at the Holland House.

Georgs R. Davis of Chicago, Gen. C. R. Brayton of Providence, R. I.; John N. Fiero of Albany, N. Y., and H. J. Furber of Chicago are at the Windsor.

F. E. Spencer of New Haven, Conn.; L. J. Healey of Yokohama, R. Perer of London, England, and O. M. Malcolm of London, England, are at the Murray Hill.

Dr. Dudley W. Carpenter, United States Navy; Gen. and Mrs. John Kemp Mizner, United States Army, and Lieut. C. H. McKinstry of Newport, R. I., are at the Grand.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, silks; C. W. Miller, velvets, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barker, W. M., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. M. Barker, collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Bird, J. E. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, domestics, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brothers & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. H. Mountcastle, notions and jewelry, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. M. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Chapman, J. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Seeger, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Coons & Brock, Huntsville, Ala.; J. Coons, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Corliss Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. H. Corliss, collars and cuffs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crouse & Brundege, Troy, N. Y.; B. M. Crouse, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. F. Boyle, silks and velvets, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, notions and fancy and furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Westminster.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Farwell, Jr., represents, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Ball Brothers, Troy, N. Y.; C. M. Ball, shirts; Murray Hill Hotel.

Haven, The, & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. Geddes, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; R. F. Geddes, notions; R. P. Geddes, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Westminster.

Keith, Edson, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers, feathers, and millinery, 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; F. Langfeld, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, laces, ribbons, corsets, jewelry, and toys; Hotel Vendome.

Lipsis Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Lipsis, millinery; Hoffman House.

Liscomb, N. S., & Son, Worcester, Mass.; A. G. Liscomb, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. J. Lowenberg, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marsh & Bloxham, Norwalk, Ohio; C. C. Marsh, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats; Hoffman House.

Miller & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ordway, Blodgett & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; J. L. Foster represents; Park Avenue Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Br

LESSONS OF EASTER DAY

Trinity Church Crowded at Both the Morning and the Afternoon Service.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. DIX.

The Truths of Religion Unaffected in Any Way by Philosophic Thought —An Allusion to the Parish's Coming Bi-Centenary.

Trinity Church was far too small to accommodate the great throngs of people who congregated there yesterday morning and afternoon to attend the Easter services. Every seat in the edifice was occupied some time before the opening hour of both services, and those who came a few minutes late were hardly able to secure standing room in the rear of the church.

The chancel was decorated with palms, lilies, Easter roses, and a variety of other flowers. The musical programme of the morning service included the processional hymn, "Christ Is Risen To-day"; introit, "He is Risen!" arranged by Gadsby, and communion service in B flat, Haydn. High celebration was held in the morning.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached the morning sermon. "Easter," he said, "has about it the story of the greatest commemoration of the Christian year. It comes very late in the season; and if the term had been somewhat further stretched, it would almost have touched an anniversary to which you, in particular, are looking forward as one of the highest interest and importance in our own ancient parish.

"It seems unnecessary to elaborate the theme of the Resurrection of Christ. The simple relation of what occurred, as it is recorded in the Holy Gospels, may suffice for all except appetites diseased, or ossified hearts which feel no more. Discussion and debate, explanation and apologies, take life out of spiritual things; and to-day the most sacred truths of religion, through the dirty arena of controversy, are to lose the benediction which they were designed to confer.

"You cannot deepen a spiritual experience by appending to it a train of rational consideration. You cannot awaken a conscience or satisfy a hungering for righteousness by a mathematical demonstration or a scientific hypothesis, any more than you can cure a sick man or heal a broken man by inducing him to study the materia medica or the art of surgery.

"Our old parish—old indeed in this place, when nothing civilized dates back more than 280 years—goes quietly up to a great epoch in history. Ten days more and the two hundredth year will be laid away in the grave of the past, and a new century will have dawned upon us. May the power of the Resurrection be upon that coming age! May Christ, risen and glorious, Lord of life and death, assist us in the commemoration, and may the new life be an advance upon the old."

"UNTO THE SPIRITS IN PRISON."

Dr. Rylance on Christ's Preaching the Gospel in Hades.

A large crowd assembled at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, to celebrate Easter Sunday. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, assisted by the Rev. F. Clay Moran, officiated.

The subject of Dr. Rylance's sermon was "The Future State of Man," and he took for his text First Peter, iii., 18 and 19: "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened in the Spirit. By which, also, He went and preached unto the spirits in prison."

"This passage," said Dr. Rylance, "is to some of us very perplexing. According to our orthodox teachers, who are continually preaching the doctrine of everlasting hell, it seems incongruous to say that Christ preached unto the spirits in prison—for prison is in this sense the equivalent of hell. Their explanation of the text is, however that Christ did not himself descend to Hades, but that this was done ages before, in the times of Noah by the Holy Ghost through the patriarch. This is one of the earliest bits of exegesis taught, but it is not true. The plain teaching of the Scriptures cannot be tortured into any other meaning. The Gospel of conciliation was preached by Christ after His death to spirits paying the penalty of sin in Hades, and if to them why not also to us? Why should we damn people forever for fear that if a second chance be granted them they might hold aloof from religious life and rely upon attaining everlasting life after death?"

Dr. Rylance said that another interpretation of St. Peter's words was that he did not mean the physically dead, but those spiritually dead in trespass and sin. But this was turning aside from the true meaning of the word. Those actually, literally dead are meant. For them there is still hope in the final day of resurrection.

"Shall we assume," he asked, "that only such of us as are perfect saints will escape Hades, and all sinners of every degree are doomed to eternal death? In this respect as in many others the Catholics have the advantage. They have an intermediate stage, the purgatory, where the spirit is cleansed prior to admission into heaven. Yet their theory is bad. The soul cannot be purged by fire. Metal is subject to that process, but something more spiritual than fire must be used for purging the soul."

DR. PARKHURST ON EASTER.

A Great, Sensitive Day that Stirs the Christian's Faith.

In the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Dr. Parkhurst spoke on the signification of Easter Day.

"The power which a great truth has over us and the appeal which it makes to our confidence," he said, "depends not nearly as much upon its dimensions and upon its calculable reasonableness as it does upon the sensitiveness with which the inner chords are strung to which the truth makes its appeal. Easter Sabbath is, then, a great, sensitive day. It is an infinitesimal percentage of our population that has not in some way had its thoughts addressed by the day, or its heart in some measure stirred by its meaning.

"It is a greater thing to feel a truth than it is to be able to prove that the truth is true. And whether the world is or is not distinct or vigorous in the reasons it assigns to itself for its faith, the fact remains that it believes to-day in a power that is stronger than death."

In conclusion he said: "So may this day, with all of the ancient divine story that it brings back to us, with all of triumph that speaks to us from the music of Eastertide, and with all of the fragrant suggestion that appeals to us from these Spring days and from these Spring flowers—may all of these laden above all with the indwelling spirit of the everlasting God, who has brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, conspire to set us all forth upon a high and large place to-day, a place which shall open to us a distinct prospect of Him who holds in His hand both the island and the continent, King this side of the grave and beyond, to-day's Saviour and eternal friend."

MUSIC AT ST. GEORGE'S.

An Elaborate Service, Many Flowers, and a Sermon.

The Easter services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth Street, were impressive and beautiful. Admission was by card, and the church was overflowing when the services began. The church was profusely decorated with lilies and roses. An elaborate musical programme was rendered by a full vested choir and a number of soloists, including Josephine F. Bassett, soprano; Mrs. M. D. Sheehy, contralto; Henry F. Burleigh, baritone, and James N. McKinley, tenor.

Dr. Rainsford, the rector, spoke of Easter and its meaning to mankind, and told again the story of the resurrection. When he had about half finished his sermon a young woman within the chancel rail was overcome by the overpowering odor from the flowers around her and fainted. She was quietly removed to the vestry room.

CHRISTIANITY AND CRITICS.

Speaker Before the Brooklyn Philosophical Society Says that Attacks on the Bible Will Destroy It.

The subject discussed by the Brooklyn Philosophical Society at its meeting in the Long Island Business College, South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, was that of "Christianity and the Higher Criticism." The principal speaker was Henry Rowland of Brooklyn. Mr. Rowland said that the ultimate result of the attacks of the critics on the Bible will be its destruction.

"As long as Dr. Lyman Abbott," he said, "distinguished between a verb and an adverb he was listened to, but as soon as he said that the story of Jonah and the whale was untrue, then every one became alarmed. The higher critics ask for the names of the authors of the books of the Bible. They ask if Moses was the author of the books that bear his name. Take, for instance, the books of Esther, Ruth, and Jonah. I ask you if they are not pure romances and love stories, written fairly well, I will admit, but very silly, as are all love stories. Jonah is a satirical romance, and the Book of Job a drama. By destroying the fact that there was no Abraham it will destroy the stories of the flood, the Garden of Eden, the fall of man, and the history of the Israelites' sojourn in Egypt.

"Adam's first job was to name every living thing in the Garden of Eden. We have never been told where he got the names from, but are told that it did not take long to do it. As the creatures passed by him they were named, and yet we know that there are 6,000 species of bugs alone. After this work was done he was put to sleep by God, not with a knock-out blow, but just pure sleep. While sleeping a rib was extracted, and he awoke to find that he was a married man. He knew his wife, too, although she had just been born. Such stories are preposterous, and yet for not believing them men have been put to death and tortured by fire at the stake."

CHURCH HISTORY IN TABLEAUS.

Novel Easter Service at the New England Congregational Church.

A unique and interesting service was witnessed at the New England Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. McElveen is pastor, at South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, last evening. A beautiful exercise, entitled "The Procession of the Centuries," was presented by nineteen young women, each of whom represented a century. In dialogue, tableaus, song, and recitation they graphically related the history of the Christian Church.

Dr. McElveen delivered a brief address explanatory of the picturesque exercises. The galleries of the church were thrown open to the public.

LONG ISLAND'S OLDEST PARISH.

Old Bushwick Reformed Church Celebrates Its Birth.

The two hundred and forty-third anniversary of the founding of the parish of the Old Bushwick Reformed Church, Conselyea and Humboldt Streets, Brooklyn, the oldest church organization on Long Island, was celebrated yesterday. The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. Jackson, delivered the usual Easter Day sermon in conjunction with a special Easter morning service for the benefit of the Sunday school children. A large collection was taken up for a fund for the enlargement of the old church building and the erection of a new Sunday school building.

In the afternoon the ceremony of the reception of seventy new members into the church and the ordination of four new Deacons was held. At 7:30 in the evening the closing service of the day was held.

THREE MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Gift of New Yorkers to Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

Trinity Church, in Newport, R. I., was erected in 1726, and its present fashionable congregation has jealously guarded every relic of the past in the edifice. The people preferred the old high-backed pews and plain windows to upholstery and figured glass. Therefore, when it was proposed, a short time ago, to redecorate the church and place memorial windows in the chancel and at the sides, considerable opposition manifested itself, but this was finally overcome, on the condition that nothing but innovations of the most modest sort should be tolerated, and that the changes should involve restorations rather than alterations.

Three memorial windows have now taken the place of the old openings, and a number of well-known people from this city were present yesterday to witness the ceremoney of unveiling them at the Easter service. The most important window is the one which has been erected in the chancel to the memory of the late Le Roy King of this city, by his brother, George Gordon King. This window represents the Resurrection, and was designed by Miss Helen Maitland Armstrong. It is made of American opalescent glass.

The other windows were made in London, and are handsome specimens of the English school of glass staining. One of them is the gift of John G. Davis, in memory of his wife, and the other is that of Mrs. George L. Rives, to the memory of her mother, Mrs. Whiting. The former shows the figure of the Virgin, and the latter, that of St. Anna.

TWO CHURCHES UNITED.

The North and Macdougal Street Baptist Congregations.

The consolidation of the North Baptist and the Macdougal Street Baptist Churches took place in a formal way yesterday. An order was signed in the Supreme Court last week, authorizing the Trustees of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church to sell the real estate and apply the proceeds to a fund for the maintenance of the consolidated churches.

In pursuance of this order and a previous understanding between the pastors, the Macdougal Street congregation was welcomed at the North Baptist Church yesterday forenoon. The audience was sufficient to crowd the edifice. With the floral decorations, the Easter music, and a sermon by the Rev. G. M. Shott, especially relating to the union of the two bodies, the occasion was of more than ordinary interest.

It was stated that the consolidated church will be known as the North Baptist Church of New York City. The pastor, Mr. Shott, has been engaged for a year to come, and Mr. Brunner, the retiring pastor of the Macdougal Street Church, who has labored in that field for thirty years, will for the present at least be connected with the Baptist City Mission.

The Macdougal Street Church was founded in 1809. Its first pastor was Cornelius P. Wyckoff, and for two years after the organization the congregation worshipped in a brewery owned by Leonard Lispenard. In 1811 a new house of worship was opened in Blood Street (now Vandam Street) on land leased from John Jacob Astor. The North Church was organized in 1827. This was for many years the most northerly church in the city.

There will be a general meeting of the two congregations next Thursday evening. It will be in the nature of an informal social reception.

Music by Boys and Girls.

The boys and girls of the Home for the Friendless, at 30 East Thirtieth Street, held a special musical service in Home Chapel yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Houghton, nearly 200 little ones joining in the exercises. After the processional, "Christian Soldiers, All," the children chanted the Lord's Prayer. The older ones contributed recitations and songs, and all took part in singing the anthems, some of which were "Lilies," "Welcome! Happy Morning," and "The Bells Are Ringing." The recessional, "We March, We March," completed the service.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The April meeting of the Long Island Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held at Christ Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22. The programme includes a conference at 5 P. M., with an address by Alexander M. Hadden, President of the New York Assembly of the brotherhood; a short business session at 6 o'clock, and a collation at 6:30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a public service will be held in the church.

FESTIVAL AT ST. PATRICK'S

The Cathedral Crowded to Listen to the Elaborate Easter Sunday Services.

ARCHBISHOP THE CELEBRANT.

Pontifical Mass Performed in the Morning with All the Usual Pomp —A Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Shahan on the Rising of Christ.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded with thousands of worshippers and visitors at the pontifical mass yesterday morning. Not only were there the attractions of the vocal and instrumental music of Easter Day, but Archbishop Corrigan was celebrant, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Shahan of the Catholic University of America was to preach.

Many persons had to stand long before the doors, waiting until the holders of tickets had been seated. The crowd was especially dense in the rear of the church and in the aisles, where the people were packed in a mass, working slowly forward at every possible opportunity. The voice of the Archbishop chanting the prayers was barely audible there.

The choir was stationed in the gallery in the rear, together with a stringed orchestra. The solos by Miss Hilke, the soprano, and Miss Clary, the alto, were among the most enjoyable parts of the musical service. There were no floral decorations in the body of the church. The altar was adorned with potted palms, and presented an effective sight.

Dr. Shahan's subject was "The Triumph of the Galilean." "In Christ, manhood was elevated to the most sublime plane," he said, "and the equality of His redemption caused men to forget or despise the temporary and accidental inequalities that yet lingered on among them. Henceforth man and woman, Greek and barbarian, the free man and the slave, were on the same high spiritual level, bearing each the stamp of a common origin and a common destiny. Thus the social order was profoundly modified by the victory of the religion of Jesus. The social authority itself was elevated and purified, and learned to look upon Christianity as its exemplar and guarantor.

"One moment it seemed as if the labors of three bleeding centuries were in vain, when the perverted genius of Julian the Apostate, undertook to restore to their ancient pedestals the broken creatures of the hand of man. But it was in vain, and there is a deep truth in the legend that, as he tore the Persian arrow from his heart, he cried out in a paroxysm of despair: 'Thou hast triumphed, O Galilean.' Yes, the Galilean had triumphed. The Galilean had opened a way, even Himself, out of every abyss of individual or social degradation.

"When St. Augustine uttered his haunting cry, 'Thou hast made us for Thee, O Lord, and restless are our hearts till they repose in Thee,' he must have meant society as well as the individual, since the social order is at once the most natural and the highest flowering of human instinct. Christ is of all ages. Even now this last of ages is mightily torn by the thirst for unity and the longing for peace, and men are no longer averse to listen to the mandate, the claims and the history of her who sustains the person and spirit of Christ."

SINGING BY LITTLE GIRLS.

Feature of One of the Services at Calvary Baptist Church.

At Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, morning, afternoon, and evening services of especial import marked the observance of Easter Sunday. The platform was half hidden with banks of Easter lilies and flowering shrubs, and large congregations assembled at each service.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the church, preached in the morning. In his sermon he said:

"Christ's resurrection stands out as the great, majestic, and sublime fact of Christianity. The cornerstone of the Christian Church is laid in His empty grave. His resurrection is the keystone in the sublime arch of revelation and Christianity. The resurrection of Christ has exalted the poetry, the music, the sculpture, the painting, and the literature of the world. It is the proof of all Christ's assertions concerning Himself. He staked all on that event. The Apostles were willing to set that fact forth as a sufficient evidence of the truth they preached.

"His resurrection accounts for the existence of the Church. The Christian Church has transformed the world; that fact no amount of infidelity can deny. Canon Farrar has finely shown how the Church has regenerated literature, sanctified marriage, ennobled woman, conquered the world, and glorified God. The resurrection is the crowning miracle of Christianity. If it be true all other miracles are credible. To this miracle the Apostles constantly appealed; to it to-day we appeal with the utmost confidence."

In the afternoon, special Easter music was rendered by the Sunday school. A pretty feature was given by the kindergarten department. The little tots, each with an Easter lily, marched down the aisle to the front, and, facing the audience, sang an Easter hymn, "Easter Lilies," and then deposited the flowers on the platform, to be given to a hospital. Dr. MacArthur officiated, after an address, at a special baptismal service, administering the ordinance to thirty-eight candidates. In the evening the hand of felowship was given to over fifty new members of the Calvary Church.

BISHOP POTTER'S EASTER.

Officiated at One Communion and Three Confirmation Services.

Bishop Potter officiated at the Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was assisted by the Rev. H. R. Hulse. The church was crowded, and the holy communion was administered to a large portion of the congregation. The Bishop spoke briefly of "Christ's Victory Over Death."

The Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to forty persons at All Saints' Church, Henry and Scammel Streets, at 10:30 yesterday morning. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he officiated in the same capacity at the Church of the Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue, and at 8 o'clock at Holy Trinity, Harlem.

He did not preach yesterday, except at the early morning service. He is suffering from a severe cold contracted some days ago, and it was with difficulty that he went through with the three confirmation services. He said yesterday that he regretted very much being indisposed at such a time, and had it not been Easter Sunday, he would have to take the two days rest which he feels confident would restore him to his usual health.

Irish Volunteers at Mass.

The Irish Volunteers, in bright new uniforms, attended high mass yesterday morning at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, East Forty-third Street. Mass was celebrated by Father D. A. Murray, and the Easter sermon was delivered by the rector, the Rev. Henry A. Brann. The volunteers occupied front seats, and gave the military salute at the elevation of the host. The floral decorations seen were profuse.

Dr. Potter in a New Place.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter and his congregation held their Easter services yesterday in the parlors of 19 East Twenty-first Street. After being shut out of the Baptist Tabernacle, in Second Avenue, they used the Smyrna Welsh Congregational Church, in East Eleventh Street, and then a house at 138 Second Avenue. Now they think they are permanently placed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

THE UNIVERSALIST CREED.

Explained by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton as an Appropriate Easter Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, preached on the subject of "Universalism and Immortality" last night.

He had been requested to give an explanation of the Universalist creed, and took occasion to do so, in connection with the Easter services. The church was elaborately decorated, and unusual care had also been taken with the preparation of the musical programme.

"By Universalism we do not mean a sect, but an idea," said the preacher. "Universalism is as old as Christianity. It finds its exponents in almost all Churches, some of which are classed as orthodox. It denies the doctrine of conditional immortality, whether this doctrine has a scientific or a religious statement.

"Annihilation of the wicked is an attempt to escape from the irrational assertion of their endless punishment. The doctrine is contrary to our instincts and to the teaching of the New Testament. The salvation from sin and death promised by Christ is not promised for the strong alone, but for the weak. Christianity undertakes to help those who are helpless and to reach down and save the last wanderer from the fold—to reconcile the vilest prodigal.

"Universalism says immortality is a natural gift, and for good or ill belongs to all. Universalism denies a long-delayed and physical resurrection. It asserts an immediate and spiritual resurrection. It is hard enough to see the bodies of those we love placed beneath the earth, but to think of their real selves as remaining there unconscious, unloving, for ages, is horrible. The dust returns to the earth, which it was, but the spirit returns to God, who gave it. This change is not delayed, but is consummated at once, at death. The Christian looks up, then—not down. He thinks not of graves and death, but of mounting light and of the ascending forms of the redeemed.

"Universalism believes in the final triumph of good over evil. It, therefore, believes in the spiritual exaltation of all men. Love must be the missionary of eternity. To assume that a single individual of the human race is lost forever is to cast a shadow on the throne of God and make a breach in Heaven.

"Lady Byron once said to Harriet Beecher Stowe, 'I do not believe that any child of the Heavenly Father is ever left to eternal sin.' Upon being told by Mrs. Stowe that she had always regarded the indulgence of such a hope as a dangerous one, she replied, 'What danger can come from indulging that hope, equal to the danger which comes from not having it—the danger of losing all faith in God, all hope for others, all strength to try to save them?'

"The great glory of the Universalist interpretation of the New Testament is that it justifies the law of God and reveals the perfection of the creative mind and plan."

THE THREEFOLD RESURRECTION.

Dual Text Chosen as the Theme for the Rev. A. C. Dixon's Sermon.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon preached in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday afternoon on "The Threefold Resurrection." Dr. Dixon announced that next Sunday Dwight L. Moody will preach in Carnegie Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 in the evening.

Dr. Dixon's text was in Matthew, xxviii., 6: "He is risen," and John, v., 28-29: "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation." Dr. Dixon said that on Saturday he went through Greenwood Cemetery, and as he read the headstones of those whom he had known in life, he then wished he could speak the word that could bring back the mother or the boy to the sorrowing home. Yet he preferred at that moment to speak the message that would raise souls from death than bring back the dead in Greenwood.

DR. EATON'S NEW CHURCH.

Farewell Services in the Old Building Next Sunday.

A farewell service will be held in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, next Sunday evening. This is the Universalist Church to which Horace Greeley belonged, and Charles A. Dana has accepted an invitation to be present on Sunday evening and deliver an address on the founder of The Tribune.

The Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, Dean of Tufts College, who was a pastor in New York sixty years ago, is to be present. Dr. Sawyer is ninety-three years old. The Rev. Drs. James M. Pullman, J. Smith Dodge, and J. Coleman Adams will also assist the pastor, Dr. Eaton, in conducting the services. In the morning Dr. Eaton will preach a historical sermon.

The new edifice of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, will be occupied before the year closes. The Fifth Avenue building will be used for only a few weeks longer.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH CROWDED.

So Many Persons Came that the Front Doors Had to be Closed.

There was not even standing room in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, when the services began yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. The front doors had to be closed to keep many persons from uselessly trying to force their way into the edifice. Flowers were used in profusion as decorations, their perfume making the atmosphere so heavy that several women had to leave the church.

The musical programme was arranged and rendered under the direction of Organist G. W. Warren, assisted by Walter C. Gale, assistant organist, and Alfred T. Toulmin, harpist. The altar erected in memory of Dr. Fredinand Morgan of St. Thomas's Church was used yesterday for the first time, and was covered with Easter lilies and other flowers.

The Rev. John Wesley Brown, pastor of the church, conducted the services and preached the sermon.

Memorial Window at St. Michael's.

The 1,800 children composing the Sunday school of St. Michael's Chapel of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, viewed for the first time, when they assembled for the Sunday school service, yesterday, the Munich stained-glass memorial window in honor of Mrs. Mary Daly Hagan, who was for twenty-five years Superintendent of the Sunday school. The window was formally unveiled last Monday evening. It has three panels, the centre one a representation of children flocking to receive the Saviour's blessing. In the centre a woman kneels with a babe. There are medallion portraits in the flanking panels of St. Michael and of St. Agnes.

At Zion and St. Timothy's.

There was an uncommonly large and elaborate display of flowers and plants in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. The broad and deep chancel was converted into a garden of palms and growing lilies. Above the altar blazed a memorial cross of gas jets. Grouped on the floor just outside of the chancel were 500 or 600 pots of vari-colored plants, which were distributed to the children of the mission Sunday school after a choral service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The music at each of the four Easter services included, besides some impressive choruses sung by the surpliced male choir, two soprano solos by Mrs. W. R. Hedden. At the morning service the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, preached a sermon on the lessons of the resurrection.

Children's Missionary Day.

Easter Sunday was made a children's missionary day by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and special missionary offerings were generally given. In the Methodist Episcopal Church are more than 30,000 Sunday schools, having some 355,000 officers and teachers and more than 2,600,000 pupils. Nearly all the schools, it is asserted, joined in the proposition, and collected a large sum for missionary purposes.

CROWDS AT GRANT'S TOMB

Tens of Thousands Who Tried to See the Interior Could Not Do So.

MAYOR STRONG A VISITOR.

The Largest Number of People Ever Seen on Riverside Drive—Speculators Who Tried to Get Fancy Prices for Seats Made a Failure of It.

It would be absurd to try to make an accurate estimate of the number of people who visited the Grant Monument, in Riverside Drive, yesterday. There was no way of keeping count of them, and no one made an effort to do so. They certainly may be numbered by tens of thousands. The Superintendent of Park Police and others in an equally good position to judge say that it was the largest crowd of people ever seen in Riverside Drive.

It began to gather very early in the morning. At 8 o'clock, when Custodian George D. Burnside opened the huge bronze doors, 200 people were gathered around it, hoping that by coming thus early they would be allowed inside. They were disappointed. Contractor John T. Brady had made up his mind that the only safe way to avoid trouble was to establish a rule about admissions and stick to it. Only persons with passes were admitted. People who live out of town, and who cannot be here for Grant Day, found little trouble in getting them for yesterday, and probably will find no trouble next Sunday. It involves only a visit to the headquarters of the Grand Marshal or to the Chairman of the Building Committee, Cornelius O'Reilly. People who stood around the tomb for hours yesterday, hoping to get in without a permit, simply wasted their time.

A Visit from the Mayor.

The most important visitor yesterday was Mayor Strong, who drove up the Riverside Drive about 2 o'clock, accompanied by his son, his son-in-law, and a little lad who subsequently made himself conspicuous by locking the big bronze doors and unlocking them again.

"There," said the Mayor, with a chuckle, "you are the first boy to do that."

The little fellow seemed very proud of the distinction. The Mayor went all over the tomb, except into the dome, with Contractor Brady. He expressed himself as very much pleased with it.

On leaving the tomb the Mayor inspected the grand stands for the city and invited guests. He remarked that 17,000 people took up a vast amount of room, but that these stands certainly looked big enough to take care of them. The Mayor attracted a good deal of attention as he moved around. The crowd was not at its height then, but hundreds of people recognized him, scores followed him around to see what he did, and a few cheered him as he drove away.

Gen. Collis was another city officer who visited the tomb, after which he looked around to see what condition the streets leading to it were in, and in what respects they might be improved before the momentous day. He expressed himself as very well satisfied with the progress made, and said that so far as his work is concerned, everything would be in readiness in ample time.

A Magnificent Spectacle.

The new monument and its beautiful surroundings, with the thousands and thousands in a constantly moving throng afoot and awheel, was a magnificent spectacle as long as daylight lasted. From Seventy-second to Ninetieth Street, Riverside Drive was crowded, but there was room to move about comfortably, and a patient person found little trouble in getting a seat.

But from Ninetieth Street to the tomb it was simply a multitude, and people had to elbow their way along. The police made a wise move in keeping the bridle path clear for pedestrians. Otherwise there would have been overcrowding and serious trouble all day.

The police were compelled to keep the carriages moving all the time, so that few people who went to the tomb that way had an opportunity to get out of their vehicles. The stables of the hotel were packed as closely as they could be from morning until night, but there was room for only a small fraction of the people with conveyances who wanted to find room. Wherever it was possible the police diverted the homeward-bound carriages into the side streets, after they had rounded the horseshoe. This facilitated travel very much. Somebody did another thoughtful thing during the afternoon in sending out sprinkling carts to allay the clouds of dust made by the vehicles, which was blown directly into the faces of pedestrians.

All day the crowd was densest in front of the tomb. In fact, it was the only place where it was anything like stationary. All sorts of ruses were resorted to by people who wanted to get inside. Sergt. Ferris and his squad caught several people who tried to evade the line, and marched them ignominiously back. Those who did get inside found everything in spic-and-span order. Mr. Brady kept a force of men at work until after 10 o'clock Saturday night, removing the timber and tools that were required in the final removal of the body on Saturday.

A great many people professed to be disappointed because the board fence in front of the old tomb was not torn down so that they could get a look at the place where the General's body has been guarded for so many years. The flag floated over it as usual, but the people were kept away from it. The old tomb will be torn down within a day or two. Mr. Brady asked Col. Fred Grant his wishes concerning it. Col. Grant replied that he did not want to have anything to do with the matter, but that he should like all traces of the old tomb removed as soon as possible—certainly before the day of the dedication of the new one. Mr. Brady will probably tear the old tomb down to-day or to-morrow. He has had numberless applications for portions of it as mementos.

Seat Speculators Disappointed.

Speculators in seats along the drive were busy all day trying to dispose of them, and did not attempt to conceal their disappointment that places they thought worth $5 and $10 would not command more than $2. People were disposed to hold off and see how much accommodation would be furnished at the fifty-cent-limit rate under the action of the Mayor and the Park Board.

The lack of accommodations for the multitude to reach the tomb was only too apparent yesterday. It is practically impossible to get to the tomb without a tiresome walk and considerable hill climbing. In fact, the only way to do this is by the special carriage service on the Riverside Drive from Seventy-second Street. But this service is exceedingly limited, and a great many people cannot pay the 25 cents demanded for it.

It is a tedious climb to the monument from the cable cars on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and these are of no value at all to west siders. The horse cars on the Boulevard and on Ninth Avenue were all overcrowded yesterday long before they reached the neighborhood of Riverside Drive, and the passengers in them were nearly choked with dust.

LETTER CARRIERS IN LINE.

They Promise to Make a Good Showing in the Parade.

The letter carriers have been making active preparations for their participation in the Grant Memorial parade, and will turn out over 1,400 strong, marching in three battalions.

They held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Grocers' Hall, 138 East Forty-seventh Street, and it was announced that the Grand Marshal will be John N. Parsons of the General Post Office, with this staff: M. A. Fitzgerald of Station J; Thomas F. O'Malley, Station H; Charles P. Kelly, Station F; Ernest Ecke, Station D; Charles F. McCarthy, Station P; William J. Mallory, General Post Office; John Casey, General Post Office; William F. Reed, Station G; Timothy J. Donovan, General Post Office; Adjutant—W. K. Deale of Station K; Adjutant's Aides—John M. Hagan of Station H and Charles W. Waldron of Station E.

The first battalion will be preceded by the Letter Carriers' Band of sixty pieces, and a fife and drum corps of thirty, and will be under the command of Thomas J. Bonser of Station L, as Colonel, and M. J. Harney of Station Z, and John McGrath of Station J, as aides.

The second battalion will have Willets Point Band, which will be doing second service that day, and a fife and drum corps of thirty. It will be commanded by Benjamin F. Seckerson of Station C, as Colonel, and I. L. Allen and Alfred Kley of the General Post Office as aides.

The third battalion will have the band of the Immaculate Conception Mission and a drum and fife corps, of, altogether, eighty men. It will be commanded by Henry Haeckel of Station G, as Colonel, and Lewis J. Mullen of Station E and Michael J. Ganey of Station F, as aides.

Postmaster Dayton and staff of seventy, consisting of the Superintendents, cashiers, and chief clerks, will head the column, and the Superintendents and chief clerks will wear navy blue uniforms and caps with gold wreath.

The letter carriers will carry the colors that were presented to them by the citizens of New York in 1888, and will wear handsome silver memorial badges, which they say will be the best looking in the parade. They have spent $450 for the badges, and the music will cost them about $600 more, all of which money comes out of their own pockets.

They have been drilling for the occasion, the men on the west side in the Ninth Regiment Armory, and those on the east side at the Grand Central Palace. The letter carriers expect to be pretty tired by the time the parade is over, for they will work as usual until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately afterward they will fall in line for the parade.

Mayor Strong has appointed Grand Marshal John N. Parsons a member of the Grant Monument Inaugural Committee.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner, or the tourist provided with it may safely encounter the danger.

Grant Monument Medal

Made to the order of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and adopted by the Municipal Grant Monument Committee as the official commemorative medal.

Now on sale by the Makers,

Tiffany & Co.

Price in Bronze, $2.50 each.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

CALLS WAGNER A THEOSOPHIST.

Mr. Crump Says the Great Musician Was a Reincarnated Master.

The Aryan Branch of the Theosophical Society met last night at their headquarters, 144 Madison Avenue, to hear Basil Crump, an English barrister, and Secretary of the English Theosophical Society, speak on "Theosophy in Wagner's Music Dramas."

The address was largely devoted to a description of Wagner's early life and youthful outbursts of genius, which, he said, could only be accounted for by the theory of reincarnation. He also quoted a speech which, he said, Wagner wrote, to put into the mouth of Brünnhilde, but afterward decided to omit. This speech refers to "rebirth," and Mr. Crump interprets it as a piece of mystical, theosophic writing.

The Rev. Mr. Corbett's Fatal Fall.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 18.—The Rev. D. Corbett, a Roman Catholic priest, attached to the cathedral parish, fell from the third-story window of the Bishop's residence early this morning, dying instantly. It is presumed he was taken with a weak spell, hoisted the window to get air, lost his balance, and fell out. He was only thirty years old. He was a native of Milltown, St. Stphen, N. B. His mother, who is visiting Boston, was notified.

A Convention of Theosophists.

The Theosophical Society in America will hold its annual convention on Sunday and Monday, April 25 and 26, in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. Ernest T. Hargrove, President of the society, will occupy the chair, and delegates from all parts of this country and from Europe will be present. The convention will open at 10 A. M. Sunday, three sessions being held that day, and another session Monday morning.

Young Christian Endeavorers.

There was a large gathering of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening. Miss Margaret W. Chisholm presided, James H. Dawson spoke on "Christian Character," while Miss Sadie M. Fowler, Miss Lottie Baxter, and Miss Lulu May Smith sang.

Called to a Church in Harlem.

LONG BRANCH, April 18.—The Rev. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has resigned. He has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Harlem.

Gift to Bloomingdale Church.

At the close of the morning service yesterday at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, Mrs. J. B. MacNab presented to the church six silver offering plates, in memory of her husband.

THE NASHVILLE PROGRAMME.

President McKinley Will Press the Button to Start the Machinery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—The programme to be followed on the opening day (May 1) of the centennial exposition is now complete. The exercises will be brief and simple. The Legislature, Gov. Taylor and his staff, the Executive Committee of the Centennial Company, and the Supreme Court will assemble at the Auditorium and be seated on the stage, where the Woman's Board will also have seats. President John W. Thomas will begin the exercises with an address upon the purposes of the centennial. Gov. Taylor will follow, speaking of the importance of the celebration and its meaning. Director General Lewis will give a brief review of the work accomplished, and with the delivery then of the keys to President Thomas, he will declare the centennial exposition open. At the same time President McKinley, in Washington, will press a button starting the machinery, and one gun will be fired to announce the event.

Discipline at Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., April 18.—The administration at Dartmouth late last night suspended two prominent seniors for five years each and one other student for two years for breaking and entering the chemical laboratory of the college. The men confessed to the breaking, and said it was done out of mischief, while the third one claimed to have been drunk. The confessions lightened the sentence and relieved the entire college from the weight of suspicion.

THRONGS IN BRIGHT COLORS

Brilliant Tints in Dress Make the Fifth Avenue Parade a Showy Spectacle.

IT IS MOVING FURTHER UPTOWN

Fashionable Crowd Got Away from Madison Square and Promenaded from the Waldorf to Seventy-second Street—Casual Visitors to Churches Discouraged.

Like everything else in New York not immediately concerned in the earning and trading of the nimble dollar, the Easter after-church parade moves further up town each year. Fashion follows the new mansions of the very rich. Madison Square used to be the centre of the showy throng. Yesterday it was almost a mile away from the beginning of it. True, the shops in Fifth Avenue above Madison Square are as fine as are to be seen on any thoroughfare of fashion in the world, but the persons who spend money and the persons who sell things in these shops like to keep away from them on Sundays.

It is the same, too, with the Easter parade as it is with the social festivities of the defunct Patriarchs and the suspended animation of the Coaching Club parade. Loss of its distinctive character is threatened from lack of interest on the part of those who are essential to its success. The fashionable throng took possession of the up

AT WANAMAKER'S
A DELUSION OF THE PAST

The notion that dealing in high-class, exclusive Merchandise is incompatible with selling bargains, or goods below normal value, is antique thought—a relic of opinion. To hold it now is to adhere to dead ideas of a dead past.

A business that is comprehensive in the best sense does both in the broadest manner. Collecting the rarest, the newest, the best in perfection and completeness gives the chance for securing the exceptional.

One single power secures the richness of the Merchandise world and the cheapness that comes from trade emergencies.

To-day's Store News is vital with bargain news.

To-day the Store is radiant with the choicest stuffs and things.

EXHIBITIONS.

Ancient Tapestries and Antique Ecclesiastical Vestments. Second floor.

Fritel's Conquerors and other high-class modern paintings. Second floor.

Golden Salon for Paris Millinery. Second floor.

Navajo Indian Rugs and Curios. Third floor.

Oriental Room. Third floor.

Illustrative Furniture, Apartment. Fourth floor.

DRESS GOODS This business radiates from Dress Goods. There are other great stocks, but the several lines, varieties, sorts of Dress Goods unite to make the greatest.

If we cannot keep Dress Goods interesting we ought to go out of business. But we have never ceased to keep the flame of curiosity burning for Dress Goods news. The following is the fuel of a day.

BARGAINS IN BLACK. Typetameness is impressive when the Dress Goods man and the advertising man confer over the following. *They* know the cheapness and the excellence better than you. But *you* will know when goods and prices come under your sight and touch.

At 25c—All-wool Challis. Reduced from 37 1-2c.

At 25c—All-wool French Surah. Reduced from 37 1-2c.

At 37 1-2c—Figured Mohair, 38 in., 8 designs. Reduced from 60c.

At 37 1-2c—Figured Mohair Sicilians, 42 in., 8 designs. Reduced from 75c.

At 37 1-2c—Mohair Sicilians, 42 in. Reduced from 65c.

At 50c—All-wool Cheviot, 48 in. Reduced from 65c.

At 50c—Figured Mohair Sicilians, 46 in., 10 designs. Reduced from $1.

At 50c—Mohair Sicilians, 42 in. Reduced from 75c.

At 75c—Mohair figured Armures, 10 designs. Reduced from $1.50.

At $1.25 and $1.50—Silk-and-wool figured Crepe Japons, 5 designs. Reduced from $2.25 and $2.50.

PARIS HIGH NOVELTIES

Novelty bargains after the season are not more desirable than the liquid remains of last evening's ice-cream.

Therefore, bargains that are to be are bargains now. To-day's offerings hold richness, cheapness, and novelty at your service—a three-fold power. It will transfer from us to you lots of beautiful stuffs for Spring and Summer wearing.

At $2—Novelty Etamine, silk ombre stripes. Five color combinations. Reduced from $3.

At $2—Silk-and-wool figured Novelties. Bright colored grounds with black figures. Twelve combinations of colorings. Reduced from $2.75.

At $2.50—Silk-and-wool Tinsel Novelty. Black cords on bright colored grounds. Five color combinations. Reduced from $3.50.

At $3—Faille Silk and Satin stripe Balzorine. Double weave. Black over Persian colorings, 6 color combinations. Reduced from $4 and $4.50.

At $2.25—Silk and wool Soufle figured Etamine, 7 color combinations. Reduced from $3.75.

At $3.50—Silk-and-wool figured Grenadine. Double weave, Black grounds. Three color combinations. Reduced from $4.50.

The whole list is worthy—not a dubious nor doubtful item in it all.

DRESS SILKS The splendid collection makes the Rotunda magnetic in attractive power.

The price racket of to-day will more highly charge the charm. The combination of elegance and economy draws powerfully.

Ten thousand yards and more Dress Silks are price-scalped this morning.

PRINTED SHANGHAI SILKS. Thirteen varieties of color printing. We truthfully said cheap at 40 cents, but they go on sale to-day at

TWENTY CENTS.

Six styles French twilled black-and-white Silks that were cheap enough at 75 cents, are to be evicted at

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

Nine varieties of polka dot Foulard Silks, various beautiful colorings, started a few weeks ago at $1. Just to make them more entertaining they are reduced to-day to

FIFTY CENTS.

Twenty varieties of Novelty Dress Silks share in the Easter agitation. Not that they are in any way past or inferior, but to add spice to the interest the prices go off a quarter and a third.

The Rotunda.

HAVILAND'S CHINAWARE And here they come again—the Havilands! It is our China man that is irrepressible, not the Havilands. Haviland's Chinaware has not declined in value, but the way we handle and secure it often lessens the cost to you. To do that is our mission.

Charles Field Haviland has a bunch of five Dinner Sets; Theodore Haviland has twenty-eight more, and Haviland & Co. have four. A royal group of bargains that will carry peace to many a thrifty soul.

Of course, you'll read all about them.

DINNER SETS—From Theodore Haviland.

113 pieces, pink and blue floral decorations; handles and meat dishes gilt trimmed, $20; regularly $35.

113 pieces, pink and green floral decorations, handles and meat dishes gilt trimmed, $22.50; regularly $35.

113 pieces, rose spray decorations, $22.50; regularly $35.

113 pieces, purple and green floral decorations, $27; worth $40.

These Sets include Soup Tureen.

DINNER SETS—From Haviland & Co.

114 pieces, Marseilles shape, 4 varieties of decoration, $22 from $32.

DINNER SETS—From Charles Field Haviland.

Five sets—one of each decoration:

155 pieces, floral decoration, deep border shaded brown, gilt trimmed $55 from $80.

125 pieces, two floral decoration, heavy gilt trimming, $45 from $65.

123 pieces, beautiful underglaze blue decoration, heavy gilt borders, $40 from $60.

153 pieces, pink floral decorations, gilt handles, $27.50 from $45.

Basement.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS Forty cases Linens added to our stock last week. And that's not exceptional. Many weeks, more come.

Our linen man masters Linens, hence the low prices that constantly appear. And they are all true Linens. The quackery of the union of flax with tow and cotton doesn't mislead in our stock. The offerings of the day make good reading for good housekeepers.

HEMSTITCHED BED LINEN

At 25c each, 50c a pair—1,284 Pillow Cases, 22x36 in.

At 36c each, 65c a pair—1,000 Pillow Cases, spoke stitched, 22x36 in.

At $3 pair—100 pairs Irish linen Sheets, 90x96 in.

At 65c a yd.—Snow white Irish linen Sheeting, 90 in. wide. Strong and will wear well.

TABLE LINEN

At 30c a yd.—56 in. Bohemian Table Linen, strong and improves with washing, 22 in. Napkins to match. $1 a doz.

At 56c a yd.—68 in. Irish grass bleached Damask; old-fashioned, honest goods that stand years of wear. Desirable patterns.

At $1.10 a yd.—81 in. Double Damask, heavy; select patterns.

At $1.25 a yd.—72 in. Flemish Damask. New and artistic designs. 22x26 in. Napkins to match.

SHIRTING LINEN

At 38c a yd.—1,000 yds of fine quality Shirting Linen. Just right for Summer underwear. The regular 55c quality.

Fourth avenue.

CARPETS AND RUGS Fresh and perfect goods from the best makers. Such a vast assortment that no one can fail to suit one's fancy. Carpets last too long to be selected carelessly. Many selected patterns of the best manufacturers are here only. Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels and Ingrains at fairest of prices.

After Carpets, Rugs. A collection to be proud of. Priced as merchandise—not curios. Some Oriental Rugs at unusually attractive prices. Among them—

Hamadans, 4x5 ft., $5.	
Daghestans, 4x5 ft., $6.	
Karabagh, 4x5 ft., $6.	
GHIORDES RUGS	
8.4x5.9, $38	11.9x8.9, $67
10.0x6.3, $40	12.3x9.9, $75
11.6x7.7, $52	14.10x12, $89

STRAW MATTINGS

Count the patterns by hundreds, the rolls by thousands. Every one carefully inspected by our representatives in China and Japan before shipment. No trash. $4 to $25 for a roll of 40 yards.

Third floor.

FLAGS Your Flags ready for "Grant Day?" All-wool bunting that will not suffer disfigurement or destruction from the elements.

2x3 ft., 85c	6x9 ft., $3.25
3x5 ft., $1.50	6x10 ft., $3.45
4x6 ft., $2.00	8x12 ft., $4.85
4x7 ft., $2.25	8x15 ft., $5.75
5x8 ft., $2.75	10x15 ft., $7.25
SILK FLAGS	
7x10 in., 10c	16x24 in., 40c
8x12 in., 19c	24x36 in., 90c
12x18 in., 25c	32x48 in., $1.25

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Crazed by Her Grandson's Absence.

Mrs. Jane Curry's grandson, Alonzo, a boy of eleven years, disappeared two weeks ago from his home, at 72 Raymond Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Curry is seventy-two years of age. She kept house for the boy, whose parents are dead, and his disappearance so preyed upon her mind that yesterday she was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital in a demented condition. Nothing has been heard from Alonzo, and the police are trying to find him.

Torpedo Boat Not Seriously Damaged.

Naval Constructor Bowles, Chief of the Yard Department of Construction and Repair at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, belittles the report that the torpedo boat Porter has been seriously damaged by the recently discovered corrosions on her hull. Last week, when the boat was docked, several corroded spots were found near the brass valves. The hull was scraped and a coat of anti-fouling paint applied. The Porter is expected to come out of dry dock April 24, in time to take part in the Grant ceremonies.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Hard Work Necessary to Complete the Business of the Session by Saturday.

IMPORTANT BILLS ON HAND.

If a Protracted Fight Occurs on the Civil Service, Anti-Portrait, and Anti-Trust Measures Final Adjournment Will Be Delayed.

ALBANY, April 18.—It is the general opinion of the leaders that adjournment of the legislative session can be had finally on Saturday of this week, but there is yet a possibility of delay if the fighting over important matters continues.

The Governor's Civil Service bill, the Dudley bill taxing collateral inheritance in greater proportions, the Ellsworth Anti-Portrait bill, and the Trust bills, with their amendments, are all in abeyance, and an extended discussion or bitter fight on any of them might mean delay.

The position of the Civil Service bill is very curious. There was to have been a joint hearing of the Committees on Judiciary Thursday last, but the all-day session of the Assembly prevented it, so a hearing was announced upon that measure for next Tuesday. In the meantime, the Committee on Rules has taken hold of the work of the House, and no bill can go upon the calendar unless reported by it or allowed by unanimous consent. If the Committee on Judiciary wanted to amend the Civil Service bill it could not do it any more than the Committee on General Laws was allowed to amend the Anti-Cartoon bill. It is understood that the Governor has the words of the leaders of both Houses that the measure will be passed in the shape it now is.

The Committee on Rules is composed of Speaker O'Grady, Republican leader Nixon, Democratic leader Finn, and Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Armstrong of Monroe, and Kelly of Albany. They decline to indicate what they will do with the Civil Service bill.

The New York School bill, authorizing bonds for new schoolhouses, is on the calendar of both houses for passage Monday. As originally introduced, it authorized an expenditure of $7,500,000. The Board of Education asked for $10,000,000, and at a meeting of the Cities Committees, two or three weeks ago, it was decided to give the increase.

It was supposed that the change in the text of the bill had been made. Both houses passed the measure, and it was sent to Mayor Strong. Then it was found that the amount was as fixed in the original bill. It was recalled for the repassed.

The anti-trust bills are a special order in the Senate for Tuesday morning, and there is likely to be an all-day fight over them. After their final passage they go to the Assembly, but it will probably be Thursday or Friday before they are disposed of, if, indeed, the never are. Until

The Anti-Portrait bill cannot come up in the Assembly for final passage until Wednesday at the earliest, as it has been amended and must be on the files for three days. There will be vigorous opposition to it, and that opposition will continue even when the bill is sent back to the Senate for concurrence.

During the week the Assembly will try to rush through three weeks' business. Sessions will be held during the six week days, and, as there is likely to be a great deal of time consumed in fighting on the few important measures that will be taken up, it is probable that sessions will be held almost continuously each day.

The programme now arranged is to have a long session on Monday night, day and night sessions on Tuesday, a session Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening sessions on Thursday and Friday, and a session on Saturday that will last until the leaders are satisfied that all the legislation they or the organizations they represent wish has been disposed of.

The morning sessions of the week are to be called at 10 o'clock. There will be three important matters before the Assembly for disposition during the week—Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Portrait bill, the Lexow Trust bills, and Gov. Black's Civil Service bill.

So far the Republicans have ordered no caucuses for the week, so it is probable that the Civil Service bill and the Anti-Trust bills will not be caucus measures. For the former it is believed that some Democratic votes can be obtained, but if it be found that this is not so, there may be a caucus call.

If adjournment has to be delayed, it is probable that a caucus will be held to determine the later date, but the leaders assert that there will not be any delay. A bill of importance to be considered in the Assembly is that of Mr. Hughes, providing that no printing shall be done in prisons by prisoners, except for the use of the penal institutions of the State, and the five-cent graduated gas bill.

Assemblyman Trainor, who introduced the bills for the creation of the new State of Manhattan, to include the lower tier of counties, says that the bills are dead, the committee having refused to report them out. "However," says Mr. Trainor, "the subject of these bills will be made a war cry by Tammany this coming Fall, and they will be introduced again next Fall."

REPAIRS OF THE BROOKLYN.

H. W. Cramp Denies that His Company Has Put in a Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Henry W. Cramp, Vice President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, to-day denied the report that a bill for $138,000 had been sent to Secretary of the Navy Long for repairing the cruiser Brooklyn. He said the Navy Department has not received any bill at all from the Cramps, and that the bill, when it should be sent to Washington, would not foot up $138,000 nor anything like that sum.

It was set forth in the report to which Mr. Cramp's comments applied that the estimated cost of the repairs, by the Navy Department, was $8,000 or $10,000, and that upon this basis the vessel was turned over to the Cramps. Furthermore, it was alleged that George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and other department chiefs urged that the work be given out by contract instead of being given to the Cramps upon the terms they suggested. It further was intimated that the Cramps' bill would not be paid without vigorous protest, but that Secretary Long had no alternative except to pay it eventually, since the work was given out by his predecessor, Secretary Herbert.

"In all this," said Mr. Cramp, "there are just two truths: The work was awarded to us on our own proposition, and the Government will pay the bill. Everything else is false entirely."

A POPULIST CONVENTION.

To Be Held at Nashville, July 4—Called by Anti-Butler Men.

GIRARD, Kan., April 18.—The committee of the National Reform Press Association has decided to wage war on Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee and also to reorganize the Populist Party.

The committee has issued a call for a meeting at Nashville, July 4 next, with one delegate for every 250 Middle-of-the-Road Populist votes cast at the recent Presidential election. This call bears the signatures of Milton Park, W. S. Morgan, James H. Ferris, Abraham Steinberger, W. F. D. Mays, Joseph A. Parker, Jacob S. Coxey, and Frank Burkitt.

The preamble and resolutions accompanying the call recite a resolution adopted at Memphis calling upon National Chairman Butler to bring together the Populist National Committee not later than May 1, for the purpose of calling a National delegate conference of the People's Party not later than July 4.

The committee, after communicating with Chairman Butler, failed to secure from him the desired action. Thereupon the committee addressed inquiries to the members of the National Populist Committee. A majority of those responding—about fifty in all—answered in favor of holding the convention.

Upon assembly here the committee again called upon Chairman Butler to call a National Convention, and this time received a positive refusal. Thereupon the committee issued its call for Nashville.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS HIS HOPE.

They Can Stay the Tide of Political and Financial Heresies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult not to be pessimistic in one's views these days. Is there not reason to fear that greater evils threaten the country now than those which stared us in the face last Fall and caused so much anxiety and dread? After the contest of last year, in which hundreds of thousands of American voters sank their party prejudices and, acting upon what they regarded as a patriotic duty, supported the candidate of a party they had always opposed, that the country might be spared the disgrace and disaster of repudiation, it was reasonable to believe that one of the first fruits of the victory would be a prompt and thorough revision of the financial system, which had brought about so much distrust and confusion and uncertainty in the business of the country. That under a Republican Administration there would also be a revision of the tariff in the direction of somewhat higher duties was of course expected. But the tariff certainly was not the issue of that campaign; nor is it likely that the result would have been what it was had that been the active principle in establishing party lines.

What is the situation to-day? In his first message to Congress Mr. McKinley made no allusion whatever to the great question which had overshadowed all others in the Presidential campaign, and which alone had secured his election, nor to the necessity of an economical administration of the Government in order to adapt ourselves to existing conditions. By a line of argument which did no credit either to his intelligence or his sincerity he attempted to demonstrate that the cause of our financial difficulties and of the prevailing distrust lay in the fact that the revenues derived from import duties are not sufficient. "The imperative demand of the hour," he says, "is the prompt enactment of such a measure," (a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue.)

Congress met on the 15th of March. On the 19th the Dingley bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee; and in less than a fortnight the House, without any serious consideration or discussion of the measure, "jammed through" the most excessive, ill-digested tariff bill ever passed by an American Congress—a veritable "tariff of abominations." It is useless to discuss the incongruities of the Dingley bill or the excessive and unreasonable features of the several schedules. It is sufficient to say that it has produced general disappointment and met with disapproval on all sides.

The point that I would call attention to is this: Both reason and experience make it certain that rash, selfish class legislation of this character must inevitably lead to a reaction; the more exaggerated the evil the more violent the reaction. It needs no prophet to convince us that the party responsible for the Dingley bill will be hurled from power at the very first opportunity the American people have of recording their judgment at the polls.

And then what?

Were party lines drawn upon the same conditions that existed in 1890 and 1892, when the promoters of the McKinley tariff were called to account, we might welcome the political revolution. The greed of "protection" is so insatiate, feeding upon the favors it has wrested from the Legislature and growing bolder as its demands are acceded to, that its very excesses are perhaps the only means of arousing and stimulating the public sentiment necessary to its overthrow. But when the Republicans are turned out next year, as they are bound to be on the record they are now making in Congress, who are to take their places?

There's the rub. The real Democracy, the party whose principles were enunciated in the Indianapolis platform, are in a hopeless minority. The old Democratic "organization" has fallen into the hands of demagogues and blatherskites, Bryanism, bimetallism, Populism, and Socialism are to-day the controlling elements in the great Democratic Party. Of course it cannot be so always. The principles of true Democracy are, I believe, the principles of free popular government, and must eventually triumph, as they have in the past. But to-day we find the same political heresies and evil influences which found lodgment in the party last year as rampant and aggressive as they were before the defeat which overtook them in November.

Is there any way by which these threatening evils may be averted? Is it possible that a new party may be formed, uniting the more conservative, intelligent, and patriotic elements of the two great National parties? Or may we hope that the evil influences now dominating the Democratic Party will be overcome, and that some great leader or leaders will succeed in conducting the party back into the paths from which it has wandered, making it Democratic in fact as well as in name? The latter course is, I believe, yet possible, and I am encouraged to hope that the conference of Sound Money Democrats to be held in this city the last week of the present month, may result in bringing about a National movement in the right direction. A responsibility certainly rests upon those whose influence may yet be exerted to stay the rising tide of political and financial heresies.

Here in the City of New York a few years ago, such men as Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry R. Beekman, Everett P. Wheeler, William R. Grace, William C. Whitney, James C. Carter, Wheeler H. Peckham, Frederic R. Coudert, and others of like character exerted a sound, wholesome influence upon the policy of the Democratic Party of the City and State of New York. They are all still living, but when their voices are heard now upon any public or political question it serves only to remind us of how far the old party, here as elsewhere, has wandered from its ancient landmarks. Will men of this class again come to the front in the councils of the party, and will they be able to gain the ear and the heart of a misguided people?

Can they succeed in building up a new National Democratic Party, opposed alike to paternalism and populism, to class legislation and favoritism of every kind—a party that will attach to itself again the respect and support of all classes and all sections? I believe it is possible; I hope it will be realized.

FRANCIS D. HOYT.

New York, April 10, 1897.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue concerning Gov. Black's bill proposing to "reform" the civil service system in this State is timely, and must voice the opinion of all thoughtful, patriotic citizens who are at all familiar with the history of civil service reform. The proposed bill is the most vicious piece of legislation which has yet turned up in the present somewhat notorious Legislature. It is a startling stroke in the policy of political retrogression, and not only proposes to take the "starch" out of the civil service system, but to sweep away all the essential civil service regulations and establish a system in the line of the resolutions adopted at the recent Gruber meeting of the "Progressive Civil Service Association," held in Cooper Union, New York.

The object is neither more nor less than to undo all that has been accomplished in the last twenty years toward perfecting and purifying the civil service, and practically to throw the whole matter of appointments to office back into the hands of the politicians who control the caucus and manage conventions, "fitness for office" to be determined by party service. No ingenious and specious use of terms can throw even a thin disguise about the purpose underlying this proposed legislation. It is to be presumed that it will be made a "party measure," and "jammed" through the Legislature, after which the Governor's relation to it will insure speedy executive approval.

No more flagrant violation of a trust imposed by a great party on its leaders has occurred in the last quarter of a century, and I predict that those who are prominent in connection with the measure from the Governor down will dig deep their political graves. It should be so, and there ought to be an organization of citizens, irrespective of party, in every Assembly district in the State to uphold the integrity of the Constitution and the civil service law.

EDWARD ELSWORTH.

Poughkeepsie, April 14, 1897.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

THE EASTER BRIDE will appreciate it.

FACTORY PRICES.

ATLANTA'S MILITARY ROW.

Capt. Romeyn's Court-Martial for Striking Lieut. O'Brien Will Begin on Tuesday Next.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—The personal encounter a few days ago between Capt. Romeyn, a veteran, soon to be retired, and Lieut. O'Brien, well known as the military representative of the United States in the China-Japanese war, will culminate in a court-martial for Romeyn, to be held here Tuesday. O'Brien, soon after the trouble, filed charges against Capt. Romeyn with the War Department, and a commission, appointed by Gen. Merritt of Governors Island, recommended the holding of the court-martial.

While neither of the principals will talk, it can be stated on authority that the trouble originated with a remark alleged to have been made by Capt. Romeyn about Mrs. O'Brien. Lieut. O'Brien came to the fort in 1895, fresh from his experiences in Japan, bringing his wife with him. She became a social leader at the post and was a favorite with the officers. Before her advent, Capt. Romeyn's daughter became engaged to a young Lieutenant. Mrs. O'Brien had not long been a resident of the fort when she made the acquaintance of Miss Romeyn's fiancé. The young man spent much of his time at the O'Brien house, to the neglect of his sweetheart. Capt. Romeyn one day upbraided the young man for the desertion of his daughter. High words resulted, and he was ordered to keep away from Capt. Romeyn's house in future. This he has done, but it is said that his attentions to Mrs. O'Brien have not ceased. A few days before the difficulty between the two men, Mrs. O'Brien tendered the ladies of the fort a dinner, at which the attendance was small. This caused Capt. Romeyn, it is said, to remark that the officers of the fort refused to allow their daughters and wives to associate with Mrs. O'Brien. Gossips quickly carried the rumor to that lady, who informed her husband. The Lieutenant demanded a public retraction from Capt. Romeyn, and when this was refused, denounced him on the parade ground as a liar and scoundrel, when Capt. Romeyn knocked him down. O'Brien finally filed charges against Romeyn with the War Department, and the impending court-martial is the consequence. It is expected that Capt. Romeyn will make counter charges against the Lieutenant. The detail selected to serve in the court-martial is as follows:

Col. F. L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, Sixth Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Major J. R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Capt. C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. J. W. MacMurray, Seventeenth Infantry, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Capt. C. G. Penney, Sixth Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. E. E. Russell, Fifth Artillery, Jackson, La.; Capt. W. P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. A. H. Merrill, First Artillery, Key West, Fla.; Capt. G. P. Cotton, First Artillery, Fort Barancas, Fla.; Capt. W. P. Vanness, First Artillery, Fort Barancas, Fla., and Lieut. H. C. Carbrough, Fifth Artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Judge Advocate.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, April 20, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Department of Buildings vs. Weissberger. 2—Same vs. Child. 3—Same vs. Moss. 4—Same vs. Silverstone. 5—Same vs. Engel. 6—Same vs. Merriman. 7—Same vs. Campbell. 8—People ex rel. Canavan vs. Collis. 9—Matter of Smith. 10—Same vs. Collis. 11—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benent Life Association. 12—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Theiss. 13—Stoch vs. Stoch. 14—Colwell vs. Colwell. 15—Armstrong vs. Dove. 16—Herter Brothers vs. Bliss. 17—Liddle vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 18—Menken vs. Tamsen. 19—Enterprise Mining Company vs. Crawford. 20—Saxleimer vs. Gordon. 21—Sulzbacher vs. Sulzbacher. 22—Landgraff vs. Edwards. 23—Lane vs. Brown. 24—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 25—Matter of Hoffman. 26—Krieger vs. Krieger. 27—Mayer vs. Lindheim. 28—Rigley vs. Societe Hygienque Alimentaire. 29—Marckwardt vs. Marckwardt. 30—Webb vs. Andrews. 31—Matter of Hanlon. 32—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 33—Dawson vs. Dawson. 34—Seery vs. Seery. 35—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c. 36—Richards vs. Richards. 37—Reynolds vs. Langbein. 38—Spencer vs. Austin. 39—Hobart vs. Atlas Tack Corporation. 40—Masten vs. Tamsen. 41—Herzog vs. Theiss. 42—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 43—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Sawyer. 44—Buchmuller vs. Buchmuller. 45—Maddock vs. Valentine. 46—McIlvaine vs. Simm. 47—Williams vs. Williams. 48—Schwarzschild vs. Matthews. 49—Doll vs. Cooke. In the part. Call. 50—Brundage vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 52—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 53—Sorley vs. Croothers. 54—Duncan vs. Junker. 55—Johansen vs. Johansen. 56—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 57—Blum vs. Ocean A. & G. Corporation. 58—Miller vs. Dunker. 59—Synder vs. Snyder. 60—Volpe vs. D'Ambrosi. 61—Oeters vs. Dempsey. 62—Huber vs. Dreyfus. 63—Brown vs. Coates. 64—Smith vs. Simpson. 65—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Smith. 66—Boggis vs. First Presbyterian Church of Hillsdale. 67—Riker vs. Thompson. 68—Chappell vs. New York Mutual Gas Light Company. 69—Remington vs. Copeland. 70—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 71—Reed vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 72—Kurtz vs. Potter and Riverside Wheel Company. 73—Nammack vs. Hall. 74—Solz vs. Schwenk. 75—Van Deventer vs. Brevoort Petroleum Company. 76—Altschul vs. Schwarzmeer. 77—Davis vs. Fromme. 78—Matter of Ray. 79—Benson vs. Benson. 80—City of New vs. Calder. 81—Inglis vs. McCoy. 82—Matter of Koch. 83—Schlosser vs. Schlosser. 84—Frank vs. Field. 85—Bulova vs. Muller. 86—Struth vs. Struth. 87—People ex rel. Van Post vs. Pitch. 88—People ex rel. Connor vs. same. 89—Matter of Archer & Pancoast Company. 90—Forgotson vs. McKean. 91—Schmid vs. Ewald. 92—Ruther Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 93—People ex rel. Lawyer Surety Company vs. Thorn. 94—Leach vs. North and South American Construction Company. 95—Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Gerlach. 96—Mackert vs. Mackert. 97—Hopkins vs. McLaughlin. 98—Aah vs. Brown. 99—Boyd vs. Boyd. 100—Nieman vs. Nierman. 101—Matter of Gildermeester. 102—Myers vs. Wichert. 103—Wollins vs. O'Brien. 104—Krieger vs. Benzercy. 105—Savage vs. Jason. 106—O'Connor vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 107—Stein vs. Sternberger. 108—Gilbert vs. Gille. 109—Smith vs. Durland Riding Academy. 110—Stevens vs. Lamson. 111—Riker vs. Thompson. 112—Lutz vs. Lutz. 113—Loewenstein vs. Hagemeyer. 114—Friedman vs. Sternback. 115—Oglesby vs. Bank of Republic. 116—Shrady vs. Shrady. 117—Dennis vs. Dennis. 118—Levy vs. Rosenblatt. 119—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers. 120—Purdy vs. Tiernan. 121—Spieler vs. Spieler. 122—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. 123—Geller vs. Cohen. 124—Gardner vs. Devin. 125—Manning vs. The Mayor, &c. 126—Krieger vs. Benzercy. 127—Matter of Odenhelmer. 128—Matter of Giese. 129—Matter of Murphy. 130—Hodges vs. Andrews. 131—Sentelle vs. Deutsch. 132—Schuh vs. Kettner. 133—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Rich. 134—Schnaier vs. Hartwell. 135—Goshen Sanitarium Company vs. McCollom. 136—Boyajian vs. Schraefer. 137—Matter of Cook. 138—Young vs. Kelcher. 139—Reynolds vs. Langbein. 140—Kind vs. Moses. 141—Matter of Stanfield. 142—McDonnell vs. Burns. 143—Brown vs. Coates. 144—Thompson vs. Thompson. 145—People, &c., vs. Treadway. 146—Matter of Tracy. 147—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 148—Finkelstein vs. Cohen. 149—Matter of Southern Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Granniss vs. Granniss. 2—In re school site, Thirtieth Street. 3—Martin vs. Colombo. 4—Heerwagen vs. Heerwagen. 5—In re Speedway. 6—In re verio venue.

Demurrers.—402—Coe vs. Davis. 424—Easton Company vs. Buck. 425—Easton vs. same.

Preferred Causes.—4612—Treat vs. Bryant. 4614—Keller vs. Dannecker. 4640—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer. 4706 Gallagher vs. Minturn. 4559—Curley vs. Gillenan. 4708—Lowenfels vs. Aaron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1959—Kanitz vs. Hecht. 3343—Baker vs. Kirk. 4468—Koelsch vs. Koelsch. 2857—Hamilton vs. Thomas. 4429—Polak vs. Polak. 2926—Genet Co. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 4596—Disbrow vs. Disbrow. 4641—Sauer vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4642—Ballenkamp vs. same. 4668—Bramwell vs. Kay. 3855—Hackett vs. Hackett. 3852—Van Orden vs. Van Orden. 3923—Colitz vs. Guttermann. 4395—Cohen vs. Cohen. 4440—Jacobey vs. Kennedy. 3584—Meyer vs. Meyer. 4409—Allen vs. Jenny. 4410—Allen vs. Underwriters' Company. 4070—Disbrow vs. Krause. 4322—Gross vs. Gross. 4047—Davies vs. Sieferd. 4435—Dudensing vs. Jones. 4436—Ticonderoga Paper Company vs. Jones. 4552—Burns vs. Burns. 4557—Reckitt & Sons vs. Kellogg. 4571—Horn vs. Winter. 4615—Treat vs. Bryant. 4621—Colwell Lead Company vs. Stone. 4628—Glens Falls Paper Company vs. Traske. 4628—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Langenszen. 4627—Hoffman vs. Kosmak. 4653—Hodges vs. Hodges. 4664—Dickson vs. Hart. 4687—Rossi vs. Stuart Hotel Company. 4669—Pilzer vs. Pilzer. 4587—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hotel Brunswick Company.

Highest number reached in regular call 4660.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fryer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—Joseph Lardiere.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts XI. and XII., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—11935—Nadal vs. Burchard. 12021—Isler vs. Doubleday. 11908—Amberg vs. Robertson. 11488—Hanlon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11295—Wyckoff vs. Bissell. 12013—Duryea vs. Hawley. 12014—Same vs. same. 10704—Lilienthal vs. Wilber. 11269—Lampher vs. Hunt. 11507—Treat vs. same. 11502—Hesselschwert vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11554—Van Vleit vs. Guinsberg. 11409—Jacobs vs. Iberi. 11611—Same vs. same. 9562—Malloy vs. Mayor, &c. 10708—Elliott vs. Johnson. 11278—Switzler vs. Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion. 11745—Santurelli vs. Rockwell. 11852—Ray vs. Trier.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

5548—Weisel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5749—O'Connor vs. same. 7062—Malone vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9195—Midfes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3222—Nutly vs. Mayor. 11385—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 5559—Wildey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5049—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Gerry. 2555—Wolk vs. Gorman. 5547—Bostwick vs. Marsching. 6017—Scanty vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9045—McKnight Flintic Stone Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4968—Valentine vs. Lennon. 5405—Trolan vs. Appell. 5530—Lardin vs. same. 5531—Anderson vs. same. 6887—McCrary vs. J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company. 3829—Herman vs. Herts. 5121—Firman vs. Phletschinger. 6062—Baring vs. Waterbury. 5882—La Porte vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 6570—Gaffney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2656—Dore vs. same. 3438—Sinkowitz vs. Trabold. 6831—Wessell vs. Guggonberger. 5904—White vs. Mutual Union Association of Rochester. 12—Morgan vs. Jacobs.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30

PEGAMOID

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS

George R. Read Will Run His Coach Enterprise over the Westchester Route Again This Spring.

A LONG ISLAND PAPER CHASE.

Improving the Grounds of the Staten Island Polo Club—The Mineola Horse Show—A Trotting Race at the Elizabeth Track.

George R. Read's coach Enterprise will be seen on the road in Westchester again this season. The coach had a successful season last year, running without an empty seat in all sorts of weather. Mr. Read is one of the best whips in this country, and the coach and appointments are au fait. The Enterprise will leave Rye daily, except Sunday, upon the arrival of the train from New York, which is due at 5 P. M., and will be tooled along the post road to Port Chester, going up King Street by Marion Story's and other residences, to Rye Lake, thence returning to Rye through the "Purchase," on the road bordered by the homes of Whitelaw Reid and Trenor Park. There will be two changes of teams during the twenty-mile trip, which will be traveled in about two hours. The route runs over high ground, abounding in natural beauty, giving a magnificent view of the surrounding country and of Long Island Sound. The first trip will be made on Monday, May 10. Bookings in advance are being made daily.

***

Morton W. Smith, the wideawake Captain of the Staten Island Polo Club team, is devoting much of his time nowadays to superintending the work of improving the club's polo field, at West Brighton, S. I. The club, organized last year, was reorganized this Spring in time to be represented in the Polo Association by Mr. Smith. The membership is limited to fifty, and there are already thirty-eight members—eighteen of them active players. The club grounds are on Mr. Smith's Manor Farm. The clubhouse is a rare piece of antiquity. It is a rambling farmhouse, 150 years old, and is surrounded by a wide, shaded veranda, from which an excellent view of the polo field may be obtained. The members are spending $3,500 in leveling the field and making other improvements. The stables, built only a short time ago, are of the modern vestibule type, and can accommodate fifty ponies. The clubhouse is within easy distance of this city. A trolley car from the ferry passes the house every fifteen minutes, and the entire trip from the Battery can be made in fifty minutes.

***

The members of the Riverside Riding Association will celebrate the close of the indoor season with a paper chase. The riders will meet on Saturday next, at Ward Brower's House, Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Ninth Street. They will ride through Central Park and across the Astoria Ferry to Long Island, where the chase begins. A start of twenty minutes will be allowed the leaders. Among those who will take part are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Doering, Miss Daisy Doering, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mr. Stout, Miss Gladys Bacon, William Cone, Miss Florence Bacon, Miss Anderson, Miss Gertrude Alexander, Mrs. H. R. Bacon, and William Tomlinson.

***

The Kentucky saddle horse which President McKinley will ride was bred and raised on the farm of Shelby T. Harbison of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Harbison is well known to horsemen in this city.

***

A trotting sweepstakes, at $250 a corner, has been arranged to be decided on Decoration Day, at the Elizabeth (N. J.) race track, where before the ban was placed on racing by the New Jersey Legislature the opening thoroughbred races in this section were decided. The track is now controlled by the Mutual Driving Association of New Jersey. There are named in the sweepstakes—Creeping Flower, 2:30½; Teresa B., 2:19½; Carrie W., 2:18¼, and Cantab, 2:14¾. A few purse races will also be decided on the same day.

***

W. H. ("Knapsack") McCarthy is one of the latest arrivals at Fleetwood Park. He has three horses in his string, and expects a few more shortly. Bermuda, 2:21¼, one of the string, will be set to pacing. Miss Jennings, "Knapsack's" pacing mare, is expected to arrive at Fleetwood in a few days.

***

The entries for the first annual horse show of the Horse Show Association of Queens County, which will be held on the Mineola Fair Grounds, at Mineola, L. I., on May 21 and 22, close with Secretary Samuel Willets, 16 East Twenty-third Street, on May 12. The Board of Directors of the association has decided to give the profits of the show to the benefit of the Nassau Hospital, recently established at Mineola. Sixty-five prizes, ranging from $5 to $75, will be offered. Forty-six of these prizes are given by the association, and others by well-known horsemen of this city and suburban towns. William C. Whitney has subscribed two prizes—one of $75 and another of $25—for coaching teams of four, the wheelers not to be under 15 hands, to be shown before a coach or body break. Albert Stevens will give two prizes for polo ponies, to be shown with mallet and ball, and R. N. Ellis, R. F. Carman, and Edward Willets & Son have each offered two prizes for hunters, to be shown over the jumps. The officers of the association are: President—William C. Whitney; Vice Presidents—E. D. Morgan and August Belmont; Treasurer—Charles R. Hone; Secretary—Samuel Willets; Directors—H. L. Herbert, C. Albert Stevens, R. F. Carman, Charles G. Peters, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Perry Tiffany, S. D. Ripley, O. W. Bird, Dr. L. N. Lanehart, and R. N. Ellis.

Among the Honorary Vice Presidents of the association are Francis T. Underhill, J. William Ahles, George P. Titus, R. H. Hunt, F. Grey Griswold, Col. William Jay, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, S. S. Howland, W. K. Vanderbilt, Stanford White, J. Gerow Dutcher, H. B. Hollins, James R. Keene, William N. Dykman, Rush Hazard, George R. Read, George J. Gould, R. M. Appleton, Charles Pfizer, Jr., John E. Cowdin, R. D. Winthrop, Dr. James Green, C. E. Mather, R. C. McCormack, Charles Meyers, Newbury H. Frost, John E. Backus, Jenkins Van Schaick, J. W. Barnum, and G. Howland Leavitt.

***

Years ago a train of peculiar circumstances made Porter Ashe, the broad-shouldered California horseman, the owner of the record-breaking sprinter Geraldine. The mare proved a great breadwinner to the end of her racing career. Recently at a sale in San Francisco Cousin Peggy, the dam of Geraldine, was offered, and out of pure sentiment Mr. Ashe bought her. He announced his determination of sending the old mare to the Gaston Ashe ranch to end her days peacefully and comfortably.

***

The old track at Fleetwood is in capital condition for the trainers this Spring. The Winter top dressing of manure is well worked into the soil, and a sprinkling of new loam has been added next to the inner rail. There is a look of prosperity about the old place, but it is probably the last Fleetwood will wear, for already work has been begun on the new streets of the northern district, adjacent to the track, and before another trotting season the scrapers and plows will be busy within the gates of the famous old track.

The Westchester County Horse Show Association will have its annual meeting next Friday afternoon at the Orawaupum Hotel, in White Plains. Important business, bearing upon the next show to be given by the association will be transacted, and thirteen Directors will be elected.

***

George A. Steinway, the son of the late William A. Steinway, finds relaxation from business cares in equestrianism. He rides a handsome long-tailed saddle horse, which he recently purchased from O. W. Stiegler, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Riding Academy, and every bright afternoon finds him on the Central Park bridle paths.

***

J. W. Colt, formerly one of the leading spirits among the hunting set in the Genesee Valley, was the victim of an accident last Fall, which has caused him to give up hunting. His entire stable of well-known hunters will be sold at auction by W. D. Grand, on May 11, at the American Horse Exchange, Mr. Colt intends also to sell his house and stables in the valley.

***

William Easton will sell at auction tomorrow morning thirty-eight head of high class coach, saddle, and harness horses, the property of the Rockland County Stock Farm, Garnersville, N. Y.

RIDERS AND DRIVERS OUT.

Up-Town Roads Were in Good Condition and Were Well Patronized by Horsemen.

Balmy, springlike weather gladdened the hearts of riders and drivers yesterday. It was an ideal day for outdoor recreation, and the roads and bridle paths in Central Park, the magnificent road along Riverside Avenue, and the old stamping ground of the "fur-coat" contingent, Seventh Avenue, were well patronized. The grass on the Park lawns was of the brightest green, the bushes had put on new Easter dresses of the same color, and here and there an early blossoming tree helped to touch up the verdant landscape. Every one who owned a horse or who could hire or borrow one was out, and from 1 P. M. to sundown the roads were congested with prancing horses and handsome equipages.

There was an unusual number of trotters on the roads. Seventh Avenue, above Central Park, has been kept fairly soft with a liberal coating of dirt this Spring, but the favorite speeding ground of the trotters is on Jerome Avenue, just north of the Central Avenue Bridge, and on the Ridge Road, near the Hudson River. Both are soft roads, well kept, and when once reached serve as fair substitutes for the long-delayed Speedway. The same, however, could not be said for the Central Park drives, for they were so hard and smooth that to the trotting man they offered no inducements. Heavy vehicles and light traps, drawn by horses more adapted to show than to speed, had almost undisputed possession of the Park drives. The equestrians found the bridle paths soft, and in excellent condition, and kept on their own grounds.

J. T. Hyde, the Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, kept to the Park drives most of the afternoon. He was faultlessly groomed, with a driving coat of the latest cut, and the shiniest of bell-shaped tiles. He drove a high-stepping bay gelding to a Highgate cart. Frank P. Murtha was out behind a pair of splendidly gaited golden chestnuts in a light-wood wagon, with silver harness, and Willie Doerr, the Adonis of the Bull's Head Horse Market, drove his friend "Sol" Mehrbach in a Whitechapel cart.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason drove over from Long Island City, and following in his wake in a handsome victoria were "Tommy" Dunn, the Tammany Hall leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District; Alderman Thomas Campbell, and William C. Blaney. Alderman John O'Brien drove a bay trotter with a record of 2:26, and Louis Wormser, in a white and vermilion cart, held a pair of white ribbons over a stylish pair in tandem. Lloyd Collis was out in a Willis Brewster cart, and William Durland entertained a number of friends in a small break. Henry Zahn, one of the "every-day-in-the-year" driving contingent, sat comfortably behind a trotting mare possessed of speed and style, and W. D. Grand drove a speedy black.

Siegfried Heineman, who recently bought a number of Belgian saddle horses at the Tichenor and Astor sales, tried three of his new purchases at different times in the Park yesterday. Gen. Tremaine rode a splendid bay, with all the actions of a high school horse, and George Myers, son of ex-Controller Myers, was mounted on one of the ponies he formerly used for polo playing.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

No Indications of a Settlement of the Fight at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 18.—Only about half the members of the Legislature were in the city to-day, and an unusually quiet Sunday was passed. Dr. Hunter still declined to discuss the recent developments or to say what were his plans. Many of his friends are urging him to demand an immediate trial and that he stay in the race at least till he shall be vindicated, as they do not believe there is any danger that an indictment for conspiracy to bribe will stand the test of scrutiny.

Others, however, say that any jury that might be secured in Franklin County would be prejudiced against Hunter, and that he should let the matter go over until September.

E. T. Franks, who is jointly indicted with Dr. Hunter and the rest, said to-night they had not yet had a consultation on this point, and said he did not know what conclusion would be reached.

There is still a good deal of talk about a new caucus, but Hunter's personal friends are not among those who are indulging in it. It is evident that if he is to be withdrawn at all, he not only must be allowed to take his time in doing so, but practically dictate his successor. Only a formal ballot will be taken to-morrow, but something more interesting may take place Tuesday.

GAGE LEASES CHEVY CHASE.

The Secretary Intends to Remain Near Washington All Summer.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Gage has leased for the Summer the splendid home of Congressman Newlands of Nevada, called Chevy Chase, in Maryland, a short distance from here. It is considered one of the handsomest places in the suburbs of Washington, and is surrounded by a fine park.

Mr. Gage knows that he will be kept very close at his work this Summer, and does not wish to spend the hot season too far from the capital. His family will move from their home here to Chevy Chase about June 1.

A Woman Mysteriously Hurt.

Alice Murphy, a servant, forty-nine years old, employed in a boarding house at 899 West Thirty-first Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday bleeding freely from a wound in her left side. The surgeons thought she had been stabbed, and the police suspected an attempt at suicide. The woman said she did not know how she had been hurt, that she felt a sudden sharp pain, and found that she was bleeding. The police finally decided that she might have been hurt by a loose steel in her corsete.

OARSMEN TRAINING HARD

Harlem River Alive with Shells of All Kinds, Propelled by Wiry Athletes.

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA.

Club Coaches Working to Put Their Crews in Fit Form to Enter the Races—Several Spirited Brushes.

There was some good sport on the Harlem River yesterday, as the oarsmen are anxious to get in racing form for the Decoration Day Regatta, and all took advantage of the fine weather. Every club on the river had crews out, both morning and afternoon, and as a consequence there were many impromptu races.

The First Bohemian junior and senior eights, who are training under Coach Plaisted, had their regulation brush over the mile course. The juniors showed the seniors a clean pair of heels.

Barge parties were numerous, High Bridge being the destination of most of the crews. The Wyanoke boys were on the river early and late, and Capt. Smith saw that his eight-oared crew put in about two hours' hard training. A change has been made in this crew during the past week, and a new man is rowing three. The crew is rowing at present as follows: Page, stroke; Woolfskill, No. 7; Bridgeland, No. 6; Clawsen, No. 5; Goldstone, No. 4; Rooney, No. 3; Stiman, No. 2; Hirsh, No. 1. The change is evidently a good one in Capt. Smith's opinion, for he said yesterday that this crew would, without a doubt, be the one entered in the Harlem Regatta. Payn of the Wyanokes will enter the junior single event.

The Crescents launched their eight-oared barge during the afternoon, and rowed to Brownson's. The boat was manned as follows: W. Mahrhoff, stroke; H. Mahrhoff, No. 7; J. McKean, No. 6; Cohen, No. 5; McKean, No. 4; Miller, No. 3; Henslut, No. 2; De Woolf, No. 1, and Handibolle, coxswain. The Crescent junior four-oared gig was also in the water, and made a good appearance. It is probable that P. Miller of the Crescents will enter the junior single event of the Harlem Regatta, and he is looked upon as a likely man. The Entertainment Committee of the Crescents has completed arrangements for a vaudeville entertainment and reception, to be held at the boathouse, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday evening, May 29.

The Nassaus made a good showing on the river, and had several of the racing crews out, among which was the four-oared gig crew, composed of Deely, stroke; Smith, No. 3; Mahr, No. 2; Mackey, No. 1, and W. Smith, coxswain. The men have only been in the boat a few times this season, and as a consequence their work is a trifle splashy. A promising double which the Nassaus intend to enter in the Harlem Regatta is composed of Deely and Burnham. Capt. Theiss has much confidence in this crew, and when asked about an eight-oared crew, said that it was very likely that none would be entered, as he thought he would split the crews up into fours and doubles. Several of the Nassau's new gigs were used yesterday. The club now has nearly fifty boats in its three houses.

Capt. Aubert of the Friendship had several crews on the water, including Smith and Dangle, in a double gig, and Grasbey and Barr in single gigs.

The Metropolitans will probably not enter an eight in the Harlem regatta, as they find it hard to get a crew together that will train. The "Met's" four-oared gig crew composed of Binzen, stroke; Reddy, No. 3; Conlin, No. 2; Haynes, No. 1, and Clark, coxswain, are doing good work, and are in the boat every evening. Grant and Barkington are training for the senior double scull event. Both crews were on the water yesterday.

Four-oared gig crews seem to be unusually popular this season, and at present there are no less than fifteen in training for the junior and senior events. The Harlem Rowing Club's junior four-oared gig was on the river in fine form. The crew is composed of Frier, stroke; Topping, No. 3; Denton, No. 2; Smiley, No. 1, Kerkes, coxswain. Billy Lamar and Jack Nagle, the club's senior double, were also out during the morning for an hour's spin.

The Lone Star's junior eight were on the water, and made a favorable impression. They were being coached by Rogers, an ex-Yale man, who is well pleased with their work.

Capt. Cassidy of the Unions, will begin to put his senior eight in the water every evening next week. The two fours will also begin daily training, and continue to do so until the races take place. All three crews were on the water yesterday, and are in fine condition. The Nonpareil, Union, and Dauntless houses will be moved to their new berths, on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Harlem River, to-day. It was expected that they would be moved Saturday, but the strong wind prevented the transfer.

AUSTRALIAN BASEBALLISTS.

They Play in San Francisco and Are Beaten by Amateurs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.—The Australian baseball team made its first appearance here in a game to-day and suffered defeat by the Olympics. Score, 20 to 9.

The Australians batted and ran bases well, but were slow in the field. They also showed lack of knowledge of the fine points of the game. The Olympic team was composed of amateurs.

Baseball was introduced in Australia eight years ago by the Chicago and All-American Teams on their trip around the world. The sport found favor at once, and the Australians became so well satisfied with their progress that they started on a trip to this country to show what they could do.

They will leave here soon for the East, where they have engagements to play in several cities.

National A. C.'s New House.

Ground was broken Saturday for the new clubhouse of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The Building Committee of the organization each turned a shovelful of earth. The building will occupy two full city lots on Cedar Street, near Bushwick Avenue. It will cost, when completed, about $20,000.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR ACCUSED.

Woman Passenger on a French Steamship Says He Was Uncivil—He Says She Smuggled Goods.

Collector Kilbreth is investigating a complaint made by Mrs. L. C. Holden, a passenger who arrived Monday last on the steamship La Normandie. Mrs. Holden charges Deputy Surveyor Dowling with incivility.

Mr. Dowling said that he had no doubt that Mrs. Holden thought she had been treated harshly, as he had been compelled to ask some leading questions concerning articles in her trunks and boxes which were dutiable but which she had failed to declare.

He says she contradicted herself more than once before acknowledging that certain of the articles did not belong to her, and that she was bringing them from abroad for a woman here.

The dutiable goods included a lot of gloves and jars of a face preparation. Mrs. Holden had said that she did not know how many jars there were, as she had not seen them. She thought there were seven. There turned out to be forty-four jars, worth $5 each. There were five new hats also, only one of which she claimed as her own.

Mrs. Holden acts as a courier, and she escorts persons and parties abroad, interpreting, guiding, and attending to baggage. She has acted in this capacity for many persons of prominence.

The dutiable goods were liable to seizure, but Mrs. Holden was permitted to pay the duty, amounting to $40, and to take them.

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GREAT DAY FOR WHEELMEN

All Who Staid Away from Riverside Drive Yesterday Had a Splendid Time.

WEATHER IDEAL; ROADS FINE.

Bicycle Trains Better Patronized, but Are Still Taken Off Too Early in the Morning Hours—Dick Turpin Awheel Comes to Grief.

If there were happier men in New York yesterday than the bicyclists who kept away from Riverside Drive, the public did not get a glimpse of them. It was an ideal day for wheelmen. The roads in all the surrounding country where bicyclists like to go were in superior condition. The weather was not warm enough to make brisk work unenjoyable, and the bicycle trains were run with sufficient frequency to enable nervous riders to get clear of the city streets before they took their mount for a spin. The bicyclist who couldn't be happy yesterday should give up and revert to croquet.

The elevated railroad people did not think it policy to change the hours of their morning bicycle trains, and there was no little grumbling in consequence. The League of American Wheelmen will probably take action in the matter. A great many Brooklyn wheelmen thought to take advantage of these trains for a run through Riverside Drive without the necessity of riding uptown. The last train goes up at 9:40 o'clock, and they say that this compels them to leave home too early in the morning. The same complaint was made by New York people coming down town to Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Jersey. The fact that the later morning trains were nearly filled while the earlier ones were almost empty, proved that the late trains are the most popular. There is little doubt that these trains have come to stay, and that they will prove a paying investment if some pains be taken to consult the convenience of wheelmen.

On the Western Boulevard more riders appeared yesterday than usual on Sunday, because bicyclists found it practically impossible to get along among the endless procession of vehicles on the Riverside Drive. They tried to take possession of the bridle path, but the police drove them off as it was required for pedestrians. Early in the day there was little trouble, but in the afternoon bicyclists who tried the Riverside Drive considered themselves a very badly used lot of people.

But the wisdom of the Park police in urging them to take another thoroughfare was illustrated by the narrow escape of a young woman who disregarded their advice. Simon Godfrey of 5 West Fiftieth Street was riding a spirited horse not far from the monument. A boy waving a flag frightened the horse, and the rider lost control of it. Policeman McNulty gave chase. The runaway horse headed for the hill behind the tomb, which was crowded with people. Directly in front of him was the young woman on a wheel, riding leisurely along, unconscious of the danger. The crowd shouted, and in an instant the young woman and her wheel had parted company, she going to one side of the road and the bicycle to the other. The latter was badly broken up by the horse, but the young woman escaped without injury. She refused to give her address.

Charles Peters of 1,743 First Avenue scoffed at Policeman England when told to stop scorching and then tried to run away. He was caught, and left his wheel in the Riverside Police Station as security for his appearance in the police court this morning.

Another bicyclist, an inordinate lover, came to grief at the Desbrosses Street Ferry. Charles Foster of 126 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, started for Elizabeth, N. J., with a companion. When they reached the ferry slip the gateman shouted to Foster that the boat was off, but Foster dashed ahead and tried to make a Dick Turpin leap on his wheel across the space between the boat and the pier. The result was he landed against the guard rail with a badly cut head and his wheel went into the river. While the wounds were being dressed by a physician in Jersey City his wheel was dragged out of the river, and he returned home a sadder and a wiser man.

People in charge of the Staten Island ferries say that they carried more New York wheelmen yesterday than they ever did before on a single day. The same reports were made at the Bergen Point Ferry to Port Richmond, and the Elizabethport Ferry to Mariner's Harbor.

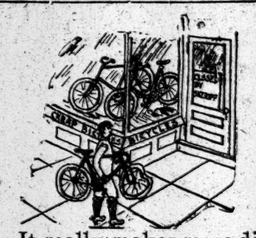
The bicycle policemen on the roads to Coney Island had hard work. From early in the morning until late after dark a constant stream of riders poured along the Boulevard and parkways. The Brooklyn riders gave little trouble, but strangers needed constant attention and instructions in the rules of the Brooklyn Park Department. There was a noticeable lack of gaudy costumes on the women riders. Most of them were plainly clad in dust-colored, grayish brown. The men also showed little variety, nearly all of them wearing some club uniform.

Sporting News in Brief.

A twenty-round bout will be contested by "Kid" McPartland, the lightweight, and "Billy" Selfridge of the West Side Athletic Club at the Polo Athletic Club Saturday night.

A game of basket ball to decide the championship of the Greater New York will be played Saturday evening at the Eighth Regiment Armory, between the championship teams of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, and the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, this city.

Entries are being received from many boxers by Manager Newman of the Polo Athletic Club for the tournament, which will begin May 3. Applications have been received from Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, and Bridgeport. The weights in the different classes will be 112, 122, 130, and 140 pounds, respectively. The prize will be $100 in gold in each class.



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CORBETT'S COLD RECEPTION.

Only Two Men Met the ex-Champion on His Arrival from Philadelphia —Offers to Fight Again.

In marked contrast to the welcome which Robert Fitzsimmons received on his arrival in this city for the first time since the Carson City fight was that which James J. Corbett met on his arrival here yesterday. He came from Philadelphia over the Jersey Central Railroad at noon, and went at once to the Academy of Music, where his play opens to-night. "Kid" McCoy and Manager William A. Brady met him. Corbett attended a rehearsal of his play at the Academy, remaining there for two hours. He looks well, and says he does not feel any ill effects of the fight.

"Of course I am a little disappointed over the result at Carson City," he said. "Fitzsimmons is now the champion of the world, but he must meet me again. I have $5,000 to deposit with any reputable stakeholder that I can stop Fitzsimmons in ten rounds. More than that, I don't want him in ten rounds or less. I have the whole gross receipts. I know I can beat him, and he must give me another fight."

While Corbett was in the Academy of Music, word of his presence went around the neighborhood, and crowds gathered at the stage door. When he came out he was roundly cheered, and remarked to Brady: "Well, I have a few friends left in New York yet."

He and Brady were driven to the Gilsey House, where Corbett said he had an appointment. He said he would make his home while in the city at 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reported Consolidation of Three Colorado Roads Is Denied.

DENVER, Col., April 18.—At the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and the Colorado Midland offices the report sent from Denver yesterday that a consolidation of the Gulf and Midland Railroads was contemplated and that Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Ristine were in New York is emphatically denied. Mr. Ristine is in Chicago, and has not been in New York at all.

Cumberland Valley Extension.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., April 18.—There will be an extension of the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Richmond to the Tuscarora Tunnel and West Bedford coal region. From Newville the branch line will run over the old South Pennsylvania route and connect with an extension of the Cumberland Valley in Path Valley. The South Penn tunnels will be put in shape for running tracks, and rails will be laid there in the next few months. All plans for the lengthening of the Cumberland Valley are finished, and speedy completion of the road is anticipated. The new extension will give to the road a large amount of freight traffic.

Condition of James C. Reed.

The condition of James C. Reed of the Grant Monument Association, who has been seriously ill at his home, the Sherman Square Hotel, since March 28, has not materially improved, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. Mr. Reed has been suffering with nervous convulsions brought about by overwork in connection with the Grant Monument Association.

May Be the Buccaneer.

The marine observer at Sandy Hook reports that a steam yacht showing letters "K. M. S. R." passed in at the Hook at 6:15 last night. The observer could not make out her name clearly, but says it looked like Buccaneer. The steam yacht Buccaneer was reported as sailing yesterday from Delaware Breakwater seaward.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix. 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 37 and 39 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 and 39 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM

DUTTWEILER, SALOMEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Charles Duttweiler, Elizabeth Duttweiler, Magdalena Halm, Sophia Dallner, Christian Duttweiler, Andrew P. Duttweiler, Josephine Duttweiler, Mary Taylor, Catherine A. Gardner, Catherine M. Warren, Christina Clark, Margaret C. Larsen, John C. Duttweiler, Sarah Craft, Etta Duttweiler, Anna M. Duttweiler Martha E. Duttweiler, Mary J. Murphy, Samuel J. Gardner, Christie A. Gardner, Emma Gardner, Elma McCalvin, nee Gardner; Anna M. Gardner, Dora Gardner, F. A. Frank Gardner, Clara E. Gardner, Peter Victor Gardner, Elma May Shafer, William Duttweiler, Sarah Duttweiler, Louis Duttweiler, Mary Duttweiler, the people of the State of New York, Halm & Becker, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Mary God, and all other creditors of SALOMEA DUTTWEILER, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of certain surplus money realized upon the sale in mortgage foreclosure action of certain real property of Salomea Duttweiler, late of the City of New York, deceased, paid into their court pursuant to a certain judgment of foreclosure duly made in a certain action in the Supreme Court of this State, in which Magdalena Duttweiler was plaintiff and Magdalena Halm and other defendants, and entered in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of November, 1896, and a certain order amending said judgment entered in said office on the 12th day of January, 1897, a copy of which are attached thereto. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

KELLER, REBECCA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Keller, Marie Williams, otherwise known as Mary Wilhelm; Elizabeth Keller, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and if dead, then her husband, if any, whose name and place of residence is unknown, and the heirs at law and next to kin, whose names and places of residence are unknown, of the said Elizabeth Keller, send greeting:

Whereas, William Keller of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of REBECCA KELLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap19-1aw6wM&my31

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A Naval Cadet—8:15.
AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Tempest—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARDEN—Dr. Belgraff—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Brownies—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Dora—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Elizabeth (N. J.) State League—4:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRESIDENT AND A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The information we get from Washington is that a proposition for a currency commission, if sent in promptly by the President and vigorously supported, would be adopted.

The only question now raised with reference to such a commission is that of the time when it shall be urged. Our own conviction is clear and very strong that it should be done at once. The President is plainly committed to the plan of a commission. This was shown in his inaugural address. His mind is obviously made up on that point. His position is definitely taken and is firmly held. He regards the question of the maintenance of the gold standard as completely settled, so far as the action of this country can be affected by it. Whether a bimetallic standard may be hereafter adopted by general international agreement is to us and now a matter of no consequence. We have the gold standard. It is expressly declared in our laws. Our monetary system is based upon it. We are pledged as a Nation to maintain it. The only question is how that shall be done, how the immense, complex, and costly difficulties that now surround the task can be removed. That is a question for investigation. It is an urgent question, and the sooner the investigation is undertaken the better.

What is to be gained by waiting? Some of the Republican leaders say that the tariff question must first be got out of the way. But this is the counsel of timidity and vacillation, rather than of reason. In the first place, the tariff cannot possibly be disposed of before midsummer. Then there would be little chance of holding the Senate until the commission bill could be passed, and no chance for the commission to do any real work before the regular session in December. In the second place, the Currency Commission has nothing to do with the tariff question, and must be considered quite apart from it. Our information is that the Senate would so treat it, and would now be prepared to authorize a commission if it were urged to do so.

But if this be not the case, the country ought to know it. We are confident that there is a good majority in the Senate that would support the President's request on principle, and that a number of Senators who are not in sympathy with his views would nevertheless vote for a commission, for Mr. McKINLEY has unquestionably won much good feeling among his political opponents. But if we are mistaken and there are enough silver Senators so utterly unreasonable and stubborn that they will not permit the Administration to have a commission to inquire how best to carry out the policy which the country has clearly adopted, let that fact be known. Let us have the request and a vote on it. Then the sound-money men of the country, of both parties, will be in a position to act on their own motion, through the wide and powerful and authoritative organization that they have already formed.

The best thing the President can do is promptly to send a special message to Congress asking for authority to appoint a commission.

THE POLICE BOARD AND THE LAW.

In his letter resigning from the Police Board of this city Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT says: "In this department we as well as you have been hampered by unwise legislation, and the so-called bi-partisan law, under which the department itself is administered, is of such absurdly foolish character that it has been impossible to achieve the results which would have been achieved had you had your hands free with reference to your appointees and had your appointees in turn possessed full and proper power over the force."

The depressing fact about this is that the "absurdly foolish" law was made so deliberately and for the very purpose of hampering the Commissioners, though the hampering of the Mayor with regard to his appointees comes from another law and applies to all departments. The changes in the police law were made in May, 1895, and were almost exactly coincident with Mayor STRONG's removal of MURRAY and KERWIN and appointment of ROOSEVELT and ANDREWS, when BYRNES was Superintendent of the force.

The amendment of 1895 put the so-called bi-partisan requirement into the law for the first time. The Republican organization in the city was pledged to support a non-partisan administration, but was displeased at Mayor STRONG's disposition to carry it into the Police Department. The Legislature set to work to hamper the independent Commissioners who were to take the place of partisans in the board. It made new provisions regarding the Superintendent of Police, or Chief as he was now to be called, giving him power to assign all members of the force to duty and to change such assignment from time to time whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the service required a change.

As the Chief had sole power to assign patrolmen to duty as Roundsmen, and as all promotions were required to be in regular order from rank to rank, beginning with Roundsmen, he could determine what men should be put in the way of advancement. Besides, no promotion could be made, except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the board, without his recommendation in writing. This was intended to give the Chief full control of the force except in original appointments, regardless of the Commissioners, and it has been the chief source of trouble in the present board.

Nothing could be worse than the present law in relation to the Police Department of this city. Having four Commissioners in any case is liable to produce a dead-lock, which should be impossible in an administrative body. Bi-partisanship is intended to compel "bargains and deals" as a means of getting along at all. The provision in regard to promotions enables one Commissioner to "hold up" the board and makes the Chief virtually the arbiter of the conduct of the authority over him in matters of discipline and advancement. Considering the condition of the law, it is remarkable that the practical result of the police administration of the last two years has been so good.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE CHARTER.

The opponents of the Greater New York charter make their final stand before Gov. BLACK at Albany to-day. The force of the opposition has heretofore been weakened by a lack of unity and concentration. Some of it has been directed against consolidation, which is a settled question and not pertinent to the present issue; some of it has been avowedly in favor of consolidation, but against the whole plan and method of the bulky statute submitted by the commission, and some of it has been aimed at the correction of a few serious defects in the charter draft. There has been agreement only in a demand for delay in the final legislative action, which would have received more heed but for the plain intimation on the part of some of the opponents that they meant to use delay for efforts at ultimate defeat.

Another noticeable fact is that the opposition has come almost wholly from this city, in which the vote of 1894 was largely in favor of consolidation, while there has been scarcely a sign of it from Brooklyn, which last year was vigorously opposing the Commission bill and demanding a referendum clause. The official refusal of Mayor STRONG to accept the charter in behalf of this city came after he had signed a report in favor of it, notwithstanding his objection to certain features, and was accompanied with a virtual recommendation of its adoption with the amendments which he submitted. The ineffectiveness of opposition thus far has been due in some measure to this lack of a clear and well-defined aim, and of concentrated effort to accomplish a purpose fully agreed upon. Some have desired to defeat consolidation altogether; some have desired to accomplish it on a different plan, and others have merely desired to have the radical defects of the proposed charter remedied.

It would be well if those who are going to appeal to the Governor to withhold his approval from a measure which was prepared in pursuance of legislative action taken in obedience to a popular vote, and which has twice passed the Legislature by a vote of more than three to one in both houses, would have a definite suggestion to make as to what is to follow his disapproval. It is not likely that important or radical amendments can be secured at this session, and it is certain that the charter cannot receive the revision which many of its opponents advocate. The reasonable thing to ask for, in view of the importance of the subject and the various and valid grounds of objection to the voluminous bill in the Governor's hands, is delay in final legislative action and a Commission of Revision.

This would not necessarily involve a repeal of consolidation or of any part of the act of last year. The first section of that act, declaring the consolidation, would take effect on the 1st of January, 1898, but the second section provides for a continuance of all Governmental functions and operations as they are "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law." The other provisions, relating to the commission and the preparation of a charter, have been executed. It is sometimes assumed that the act of last year provided for the election of Mayor of the enlarged city this year, but it merely required the commission to report a "charter or bills for the government" of that city, which should provide for the election of a Mayor and the other municipal officers in 1897. It has done so, but if its charter or bills do not become law there is no election provided for and no change in the existing machinery of administration.

The men who appear before the Governor to-day to ask him not to approve the charter should present a definite alternative. A mere veto would have a confusing and disturbing effect, and the public mind would be left in doubt as to what it meant with regard to the future. If the delegation really desires to defeat consolidation it should say so. If it desires to have the charter perfected it should say so and suggest the best way of accomplishing it.

LAUTERBACH'S INDISCRETION.

It is interesting to remark that the supporters of good municipal government are much cheered by Mr. LAUTERBACH's avowed preference for a Tammany triumph in the local election over the triumph of a non-partisan ticket. Mr. LAUTERBACH's own confederated "boys" are correspondingly depressed. They agree with what he said, but they are shocked by the indiscreet candor that led him to say it in public.

Indeed, Mr. LAUTERBACH has conferred a public service by his speech, for he has put the case of the public against the machines in a nutshell. "We" would resent the election of a Mayor pledged merely to good government, he says, because it would do "us" no good. It is perfectly plain that his pronoun does not refer to the whole population, nor even to that part of it which votes the Republican ticket in National elections. It would be not merely false, but absurd, to say of the voters of New York or of the Republican voters of New York that good local government would do them no good. It would do good to every man and woman and child within the limits of Greater New York. It would do good even to the people who get their livings out of Republican politics, who are evidently the people whom Mr. LAUTERBACH has in mind when he says "we." What he means by saying that a victory for good local government would do them no good is that their interest as Republican politicians, which would be injured by their joining a union of all citizens who favor good government, are stronger than their interest in good government which would be promoted by such a union. His appeal is evidently to the Republican professional politicians and to nobody else.

Let us see what his appeal comes to. He opposes any such union of good citizens against Tammany as is necessary to prevent Tammany from returning to power. If he has his way, Tammany will triumph and will restore Tammany government in all departments. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in his letter to Mayor STRONG, said that the Mayor had given the city the best government it had ever had, and that is true. The victory of Tammany would mean that everything that had been done in the way of reform under this administration shall be undone. The Street Commissioner will be appointed, not to clean streets, but to serve "the organization," and every man appointed under him will be appointed with the same view. The streets will relapse into the disgusting and dangerous state from which Col. WARING has rescued them. The trucks will reappear in their old stations at night and on Sunday, for the mere fact of a Tammany victory would convert into a dead letter the rule requiring the owners of them to house them at their own expense. The police will again be run by a series of dickers between Republican and Tammany Commissioners. The patrolmen will again have to pay for their appointments and the officers for their promotion, and they will again reimburse themselves for their expenditures by selling indulgences to favored criminals to violate the law. The board of Magistrates will be legislated out of office and their places refilled by the Tammany-Republican jurists who before adorned the police bench or their legitimate successors. The city, in short, will be put back where it was before the best administration it has ever had began to work its beneficent reforms.

Now, evidently every citizen would be injured by such a relapse, and the only citizens who would receive compensations overbalancing their injuries are the citizens who expect to get their living by doing the dirty work of Tammany-Republican politics. Mr. LAUTERBACH avows himself one of these. The "boys" of the Republican committee and the "boys" of the Tammany committee are alike with him. But how many votes does he expect to get for a straight ticket which he has agreed in advance will mean a Tammany victory, when everybody knows that such a victory will mean dirty streets, a corrupt police, a Police Magistracy conducted by favoritism, and a return of the bad old times of dickers and "divvys"?

The petition of certain members of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association to have the case recently decided by the Supreme Court reopened presents grounds for such action which may be entirely worthless in law, but to the lay mind they appear to have much force. The chief of them is that the anti-trust law, if it were really meant to apply to railroads, is in effect criminal law, and offenders against it are entitled to trial before a jury. Another ground is that if the law applies to such agreements as formed the basis of the association, it is unconstitutional. This latter is not so important, because, though the court did not distinctly decide on the constitutionality of the law, it must be assumed that it examined that point. But there is no question that the anti-trust law was not intended by its author, Judge EDMUNDS, to apply to the railways, and there is just as little that if it does so apply it is most ill adapted to its end.

The dropping of the free-lunch provision in the amendment of the Raines law affords a fine illustration of the motives that prevail in that kind of legislation. When the original law was passed the prohibition of giving away food in saloons and barrooms was justified on the ground that free lunch attracted customers and led to much drinking and was extremely bad for the habits of the people. There is no acknowledgment now that experience has proved the contrary. If, in fact, there is a decrease of drunkenness under the Raines law, as is claimed, may it not be in part due to removing the enticement of the free-lunch counter from saloons? Neither is there concession to the saloon keepers in dropping the free-lunch prohibition, for many of them have found that it relieved them of an expense which was really not made up by increase of drinking. The fact is that the farmers find that there has been a perceptible falling off in the demand for cheese and pickles, and to restore it they are quite willing to have the enticement to intemperance put back. But there is no obligation to return to the practice of furnishing free lunch, and if the saloon keepers would by common consent avoid doing so it would be a bit of poetic justice for the rural legislators.

The cause of Hawaiian annexation is getting desperate and its supporters are assiduously endeavoring to work up a scare over the designs of Japan. There are a good many more Japanese than Americans in Hawaii, and the immigration has been on the increase lately. Some of the recent arrivals are said to have seen service in the war with China, which is not at all unlikely, and this leads to an insidious suggestion that Japan is sending soldiers to Hawaii with a sinister purpose, while her doings in the matter of naval preparation are set forth with much fullness. Meantime, we do not see much sign of scare in this country lest the Hawaiian Islands fall into the power of Japan, or the least reason for supposing that Japan has any notion of seizing upon them. The fact that Hawaii has a large Japanese and Chinese population as well as a lot of other heathen can hardly commend it as a desirable possession of the United States, whose Government is everywhere supposed to rest upon the consent of the governed and to be directed by them.

If a grip has been contrived which will enable the cable cars to round curves at a reduced speed, and to stop on them if necessary without losing hold of the cable, it goes to show that the way to beget invention is to make it necessary. If the company was not allowed to straighten its line by cutting through parks or to keep on killing people with impunity, it was pretty sure to find a way to avoid the dilemma. It probably had no eager desire to reduce speed at curves, for it put in the plea once that it would congest travel on the whole line. Why slowing up or stopping on curves should obstruct travel more than the same process elsewhere is not evident, and probably the public will stand it if the company will try the experiment.

Mr. GROSVENOR of Ohio has given birth to a new civil service bill. It has, substantially, two purposes. One is bad, to exempt from the law the employés of the Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and all persons employed as workmen or laborers. This last provision is meant to open the navy yards to the politicians. The second purpose is not necessarily bad, though it may prove bothersome. It is to compel all persons appointed or classified since March 4, 1893, to vacate their offices and apply for reappointment under competitive examination. The mischief in this measure is that it would make unnecessary confusion in the public service. Every man and woman now in the service appointed since 1893, or before, or holding places that have since been put under the rules, can be dismissed by the proper officers and cannot get back without an examination almost without exception competitive. It looks as if this part of the bill was put in as a screen for the other part, which is a most open scheme for looting.

The perplexed Government of Great Britain might be excused for wishing of Mr. GLADSTONE that he would return to political life or—something. In his last letter, addressed to a Macedonian leader, he says:

> "Under the present deplorable scheme all our Government has to do is to plead for its opinions as if it were before a tribunal of those youthful despots, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide by and help execute their final determination. They tow Austria behind them, and through one of the two have a resistless hold upon France. Our disgraceful office seems to be to place our ships and guns and soldiers and sailors at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for liberty in Crete, and securing to these young despots, who have in no way earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which, in point of right, belong to the Cretans to decide."

Were Mr. GLADSTONE in power ever could be, he could not use such language. Had he never been in power, his use of it would not have such significance. Doubtless what he says is true in substance, but could he get Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT to say it it would mean war. The propriety of his strenuous agitation, in the circumstances, is questioned by both Liberals and Conservatives. His course recalls the saying of KINGLAKE that Mr. GLADSTONE's colleagues in the Ministry at the time of the Crimean War found him to be "in the worst sense of the word a good man."

The indictment of Dr. HUNTER, a candidate for the United States Senate in Kentucky, for conspiracy to bribe is a most unpleasant incident. The explanation of the friends of the accused that the indictment is a device to injure him does not make the matter any better. We have to take a choice between the probable guilt of a conspicuous political leader, or turpitude just as great in his accusers, with the added fact that the Grand Jury and the Prosecuting Attorney must have been very stupid or have connived at the scheme. The settlement of the difficulty between HUNTER and his rivals, at one time threatened, by personal violence, would have been less ignoble.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What is described as "a large and influential committee of Cambridge residents" has just drawn up a circular giving what it calls reasons why the famous English university should not open its doors to women. After stating that the syndicate has recommended that the university should confer on women students by diploma the titles of the degrees of B. A., M. A., Sc. D., Litt. D., the circular declares that to do so would be injudicious, first, because the adoption of the proposals would be a direct step toward making Cambridge a mixed university of men and women; second, because the proposed recommendation would involve a change in the statutes of the university—a constitutional change which would give women statutory rights in the university, and, third, because an anomalous position would thus be created either of excluding women from any control of the decisions of the university in matters relating to women's education, or giving women a share of the control of the education of men. The circular is signed by Sir ROBERT BALL, Prof. VILLIERS STANFORD, Prof. MARSHALL, the economist; Mr. HAMBLIN SMITH, Sir G. G. STOKES, and the Masters of Clare, Pembroke, Corpus, St. Catherine's, and Magdalene. What they really say is that to let the women in would result in their being there. This is true.

—A decision recently given in an Illinois court establishes what on the face of it looks like a dangerous precedent. It was held, in a case of which, unfortunately, we know none of the details except that it was brought by one SHEFFER against one WILLOUGHBY, that injuries sustained by a person who eats unwholesome substitutes for food in a restaurant are insufficient to raise a presumption of negligence against the restaurant keeper, and do not establish, prima facie, any liability on his part, the position taken by the court being that the person injured, in order to recover damages, must prove the carelessness of the restaurant keeper. This would be all very well if the design were only to prevent people from bringing suit who have ruined their digestions and darkened their futures and their complexions by devouring intrinsically harmless foods with too great rapidity, or who have brought similar misfortunes upon themselves by the persistent selection from bills of fare of those more virulent poisons, like pie and oatmeal, which publicans, imitating certain publishers, supply on the poor pretext that there is a demand for them. Litigants of this sort, if there are any, should not be allowed to offer their dilapidated physical condition as evidence of anything except contributory negligence. But suppose a man breaks off the lower part of his face by masticating something that pretends to be a mushroom and turns out to be a thirty-eight cartridge; suppose a sliver of wood leaps out of a slice of bread and pierces his skull in inconvenient places. Is he to have no remedy at law, no consolation except the tears of his heirs? With all due respect to the Illinois judiciary, the very idea is preposterous.

PERSONAL.

—About the strongest proof that could be imagined of the benefit which Egypt is getting from English rule is contained in the figures of the census which has just been taken in that country. The general increase in the rural population from 1882, the date of the last census, up to 1897, is little under 30 per cent., being at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. This is about double the normal rate of increase in India. The Greeks established in the provinces have not increased, and this is a satisfactory sign, as most of the village usurers and sellers of alcoholic drink are Greeks. There is, however, throughout the provinces a very large increase of other European nationalities. The Copts number about half a million, being about one-sixteenth of the whole rural population. This census has been obtained without cost by the local officials, who were assisted by the village Omdehs and Sheikhs. The present returns do not include Cairo, Alexandria, or Port Said, and the facts quoted are taken from a preliminary report made to the Ministry of the Interior.

—For really remarkable personal paragraphs one must go to the rural press. From a single quarter column of such matter published last week in The Georgetown (Delaware) Democrat half a dozen gems could ge selected. For instance, it appears there that "Miss ALICE VENN of McClellandsville, on opening a hen egg recently found in it a large live spider on the yolk. She kept it in the egg shell for twenty-four hours, where it spun its web and then died." Miss VENN's emotions during those twenty-four hours must have been peculiar, but they are left to the imagination, as are those of the "hen egg" and its large live occupant. Here is another item of almost equal interest: "A citizen of Smyrna on Sunday evening attended church for the first time in seventeen years." The synchronous appearance of these two bits of information indicates that possibly they are not unrelated, but quite sufficient to stand by itself is a third paragraph, which reads: "It is reported that ex-Senator ANTHONY HIGGINS and ex-Congressman WILLIS will be provided with good Consulships that will allow them to live in some style befitting their station." This will give the whole country a sense of relief from anxiety.

—Airship stories are now coming in from Irondequoit, a town close to Rochester and not far enough from New York to enable one to believe that the metropolis will much longer be spared by the epidemic which has worked such havoc in the West. CYRUS WHEATLEY, a man whose very name is a guarantee of bucolic respectability, solemnly declares to the residents of his natal village and to reporters from the city which is Monroe County's pride, that while he and his hired man were returning home Wednesday night after ministering to the needs of a neighbor's sick Jersey cow, they saw the now famous apparition. It had the usual brilliant headlight, and green and red lamps were displayed on either side of it in the reckless way which has already been noted as a violation of the navigation laws characteristic of airship Captains. Neither Mr. WHEATLEY nor his servitor could see the aerial vessel itself, but they know it was there, for the lights couldn't have been careering through space by themselves. This is obviously true, and the inevitable conclusion, unless a farmer can be unveracious, is that the marvel of the skies is now in New York State and will soon be over this defenseless city. Some of Mr. WHEATLEY's envious neighbors say that what he saw was an electric car on a high trestle, but rumors of a big jug of hard cider go with their end of the story, and we do not care to dwell upon so uncharitable a theory.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Lead us not into temptation" seems to be the earnest prayer of the Legislature of Texas, who refused to admit some visiting railroad officials to the privileges of the floor of the House, fearing they might try to exert influence against pending bills.

* * *

The Philadelphians are already making great preparations for the eighteenth National Saengerfest, which is to be held during the week beginning June 21 in Sanger Halle, a new and elaborately decorated building in Fotterall Square, Eleventh and Cumberland Streets, that city.

* * *

Ex-Gov. John M. Stone of Mississippi is being pressed by many leading papers of his State for the head of the commission to have the charge of the erection of the new State Capitol, should the building of one be authorized by the Legislature. The State is desperately in need of a new building for legislative and executive purposes.

* * *

J. J. Chase, of Lewiston, Me., a blind veteran of the war, and son of Uncle Solon Chase, plays cards with remarkable facility and ability. But he uses his own pack of cards, and the edges are notched in a distinguishing way understood only by himself. He is told what cards his competitors play, and chooses his own by running his finger quickly along the edges.

* * *

The Populists of the Kansas Legislature confirmed the appointment of the six Populist and Democratic members of the Text Book Commission and adjourned without acting upon the nominations of the two Republican members. The law specifies that the commission of eight members shall be chosen from three political parties, and The Leavenworth Times is of the opinion that the Legislature's partial neglect will vitiate its action.

* * *

Gen. R. G. Shaver was last week re-elected Commander of the United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas. These veterans of the South at large are to hold a "National" convention in Nashville, Tenn., in June, at which they will act upon the proposal to change the name of their organization to the Confederate Soldiers' Association, or the Confederate Survivors' Association, that they may resume the use of the initials C. S. A., "a memory," which Gen. Shaver said, "is near and dear to all of us."

* * *

The New Dominion wished to send a body of 600 Canadian volunteers to take part in the celebration of the Queen's diamond jubilee in June, but it has received word from the British authorities that there would be serious, if not insuperable, difficulties in the way of providing accommodation for more than 200 troops from Canada. Some of the Canadians intimate that the claims or pretensions of other and smaller provinces have influenced the decision not to permit Canada to have a larger representation.

* * *

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts is to deliver another course of historical lectures before the students of Dartmouth College, it being his fourth annual series. They will be begun May 4, and will be six in number, the subjects as announced being: Henry Wilson, from shoemaker to Vice President; Stephen A. Douglas, More a Politician Than a Statesman; William H. Seward, More a Statesman Than a Politician; Alexander H. Stephens, the Lifelong Struggle of a Lover of the Union in an Endeavor to Maintain both the Union and State Sovereignty; Jefferson Davis, Called to Demonstrate the Impossibility of Maintaining a Government Over a Confederacy of Independent States, and Abraham Lincoln, a Study of His Character and Life Work.

NUGGETS.

A Bit of Advice.

In buying a bicycle, be sure to get the best. Any of the advertisements will tell you which that is.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

How We Talk.

"Did the committee sit to-day?"
"Yes, Sir."
"Do you know how it stood?"—Chicago Journal.

On the Reservation.

Government Official—Well, what do you want now?
Indian—Want to change my pony for a bike.—Brooklyn Life.

Always Downward.

"There is one peculiar thing about people who are 'too easily led.'"
"And what is that?"
"They're all led the same way."—Chicago Journal.

Keenly Realized.

"How time flies as one gets older!"
"Yes; when I was a clerk on salary the time did not pass half so rapidly as it does now that I am in business with notes to meet."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Real Bargain.

Husband—What do you want with that thing? You'll never have any use for it in the world.
Wife—But just think, it was marked down from $1.10 to 97 cents!—Cleveland Leader.

A Safe Expedient.

In view of the fact that the Government cipher has been stolen so frequently, if Ambassador HAY desires to insure absolute secrecy in his diplomatic communications he should use the Hoosier dialect.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Paternal View.

"Do you think that your son's college education will amount to much, Mr. Flashly?"
"I've just had my bookkeeper figuring. It amounts to about $6,000 a year, so far."—Detroit Free Press.

Silenced.

"What did you mean by starting the story that I was an unbeliever in the Scriptures?" asked the Deacon, in great wrath.
"Well, Deekin," said the man who had originated the report, "you know you told me that all you said about that hoss I bought was as true as Gospill. An' you know how true it was."
"Er—ah," said the Deacon.—Indianapolis Journal.

Many Untimely Deaths.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

There are almost as many untimely and violent deaths now as during the war. This statement may appear to be an exaggeration; but in what year of the war did Allegheny County lose 290, the number of deaths reported from railroad accidents and suicides alone last year? Other untimely deaths would largely increase this number. Whether human life is as well protected as it should be, and as it might be, are questions worth the consideration of our social and political economists.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Chimpanzee, Ape, and Man.

From The Boston Herald.

The Harvard professors again remind us of what a narrow gap separates mankind from the ape and the chimpanzee. It is a thin partition, but let's thank goodness for the difference.

Armed Peace.

From The Chicago Post.

Any one of the powers of Europe would be glad to have a fall taken out of Turkey provided no other nation would be benefited in any way. What a magnificent spectacle the armed peace of Europe is under the circumstances!

The Torrey Bankruptcy Bill.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Perhaps, if the business men of the various sections of the country should "get out and hustle," should appoint delegations to proceed to Washington and make known their sentiments concerning the measure, they might succeed in securing its passage. The experiment is certainly worth trying.

The Negro.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

People who were not born and reared in the South have a prejudice against the negro, and many people who live in Northern States would move South but for the large negro population of this section. Southern-born people can't understand this feeling, for they are accustomed to the negro and like him.

Fish from Illinois River.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Some idea of the importance of the fishing industry in Illinois rivers may be had from the fact that the Illinois Fishermen's Association reports 7,252,811 pounds of fish caught in the Illinois River alone during 1896. The total value is placed at $207,687.22, a tremendous sum to come from the work in a single stream.

Ex-Presidents.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

With his usual good sense ex-President Harrison answers the question, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" "To any vocation from which a man may be suitably called to the Presidency," says Gen. Harrison, "he may suitably return." A good thing for meddlesome persons to do with ex-Presidents is to let them alone.

A Word for Gen. B. F. Butler.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Butler was not an educated soldier, but his classification of negroes as contraband of war hurt the Confederate cause more than a defeat in the field, while his conduct at New Orleans awoke the militant enthusiasm of the whole North. He was in all respects a representative man of the civil war period, and as such should have his place in the pantheon.

The History of the Rebellion.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Ordinarily men are insensible to their prejudices, do not know that they exist, and believe the coloring they give to facts is the natural color. Such is human nature. And yet we need not conclude on that account that such a school history as the American spirit demands cannot be written. It can be and will be, but it is to be feared that both sides will flinch a little when the cold and sober truth is set down.

Business Men Encouraged.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin presents to-day a report of interviews with representatives of several important lines of commercial and manufacturing business in Milwaukee. The tenor of the report is cheerful. Not only are manufacturers encouraged by the prospective restoration of the Republican protective tariff, but the tanners, the lumber dealers, the manufacturers of straw goods, and the manufacturers of tinware all speak of an increase of orders, particularly from the territory west of the Mississippi. Better times are returning.

The Times's Easter Number.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Supplement of THE TIMES to-day is to me such a marvel that I must be excused if I send you my congratulations. I want to thank you for giving your readers so tasteful and fitting an Easter offering. My copy was a remarkable specimen of printing. Several of the plates being unrivaled in magazines of the first rank. The "Dead Christ and the Holy Women" from the carbon photograph by Messrs. Braun & Co., is, in my copy, a very perfect print. When such able reproductions of the world's masterpieces can be offered by a daily we must all rejoice who are concerned in popularizing art.

Heartiest wishes for your continuance in the good work. Sincerely yours,

J. WELLS CHAMPNEY.

96 Fifth Avenue, New York, April 18, 1897.

A KITCHEN FREE-FOR-ALL.

Charles J. Colton, in The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The fork said the corkscrew was crooked;
The remark made the flatiron sad;
The steel knife at once lost its temper,
And called the tea holder a cad.
The tablespoon stood on its mettle;
The kettle exhibited bile;
The stove grew hot at the discussion,
But the ice remained cool all the while.

The way that the cabbage and lettuce
Kept their heads was something sublime;
The greens dared the soup to mix with them
And the latter, while it hadn't much thyme,
Got so mad it boiled over—the fire
Felt put out and started to cry;
The oven then roasted the turkey,
And the cook gave the grease spot the lye.

The plate said the clock in the corner
Transacted its business on tick,
And the plate, which for years had been battered,
The clock said was full of old nick.
The salt said the cream should be whipped,
The cinnamon laughed—in a rage,
The cream said the salt was too fresh,
And its friend wasn't thought to be sage

Next the pepper, whose humor is spicy,
"I dare any fellow," did cry,
"To caster reflection upon me!"
The mirror took up the defi.
Then the axe, with a wit sharp and cutting,
Declared that the rug had the floor;
While the key said the knob should be worshipped,
'Cause it was the right thing to adore.

The bell, ringing in, said the cook book
Must be bashful, else wherefore so read?
The stove brush, a thing of some polish,
Looked down on the saucer and said
It thought that the same was too shallow,
But admitted the cup was quite deep;
The coffee tried to climb on the tea leaves,
But discovered the same were too steep.

You'd not think a thing that's so holey
As the sieve would have mixed in the fuss,
But it did, for it said that the butter
Was a slippery sort of a cuss.
No one knows how the row would have ended,
Had not the cook, Maggie O'Dowd,
(Her work being done) closed the kitchen,
And thusly shut up the whole crowd.

COURCEL AS ARBITRATOR

Probability that the French Jurist and Diplomat Will Be Chosen in the Venezuelan Case.

THE COURT TO SIT IN 1898.

Little Doubt that the Four Arbitrators Will Agree upon Baron Courcel, in Which Event King Oscar Will Not Be Called On.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The name of Baron Courcel, the eminent French jurist and diplomat, at present French Ambassador to Great Britain, probably will be chosen as the fifth, or final, arbitrator in the court of arbitration between Venezuela and Great Britain. The treaty of arbitration recently ratified by these two Governments provides that the fifth arbitrator shall be chosen by the four designated to represent the two countries, and in the event of their inability to agree on a fifth, then King Oscar of Norway and Sweden is to name the final arbitrator. There appears to be little doubt, however, that the four arbitrators will reach an agreement, and with this end in view, semi-official inquiries have been made as to the availability of Baron Courcel. His choice would add another notable name to a court which promises to be remarkable for the personnel of its members, who thus far are Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, in behalf of Venezuela, and Baron Herschell and Sir Richard Henn Collins in behalf of Great Britain.

The court will meet in Paris in the Summer of 1898, the preceding time being required for the exchange of pleadings. In the meantime, and within three months of the exchange of ratifications, the final arbitrator must be chosen. As the treaty is ratified by both Governments, the formal exchange of ratifications will follow at an early day, either in Washington or London, and negotiations looking toward naming the fifth arbitrator will immediately follow in order that an agreement may be reached within the three months prescribed by the treaty.

Up to the time of his sudden death a few days ago, Mr. James J. Storrow, chief counsel for Venezuela, had made careful inquiry as to the availability of Baron Courcel as the fifth arbitrator. The abilities of the French diplomat were regarded as eminently fitting him for the place. It was felt, however, that as France had a boundary dispute with Brazil involving the same points as the Venezuela-British case, Baron Courcel might have fixed convictions concerning the issue involved. Mr. Storrow conferred with the French Embassy in Washington, and the general conclusion reached was that Baron Courcel could have no prejudices by reason of the Franco-Brazilian boundary contest, which also has been submitted to arbitration by a treaty just signed.

Baron Courcel is one of the foremost jurists of Europe, and as such was chosen as President of the court of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain on the Bering Sea question. He comes from one of the old Royalist families of the empire, but is a sturdy Republican, and has taken front rank among French leaders. It was during the strained condition of European affairs a year ago, requiring skilful diplomacy, that France availed herself of his services as Ambassador to Great Britain. He speaks English fluently, which would materially aid in a court made up of English-speaking arbitrators.

BATTLE WITH A DEVIL FISH.

A Tacoma Gentleman and Two Ladies Have a Thrilling Experience in Puget Sound.

TACOMA, Washington, April 18.—A huge devil fish yesterday afternoon attacked a boat containing Dr. W. T. Warren, Miss Katie Herbruck, and Lillian McKeehan, who were out searching for sea urchins and starfishes. The octopus made his appearance while the party were rowing along the short of Lemons Beach.

It began the battle by throwing a five-foot arm into the boat, and but for stout resistance would have fastened it about the foot of one of the occupants. Dr. Warren and his companions had only two oars as weapons.

The young ladies took turns in keeping the boat in position and assisted in clubbing the furious water devil, which lashed the water into foam.

After a severe fight the octopus gained a temporary advantage by fastening a tentacle around the cross piece in the boat's bow, and starting down the Sound. He proved more vulnerable than the whale, which towed an attacking party over 100 miles in the same waters last Summer, for the octopus gave up after towing the boat eleven miles, Dr. Warren having nearly cut the fastened arm in two with his fish-hook. Two other arms were broken off while the devil fish was trying to pull the boat under.

The monster was finally dispatched and dragged aboard. It measured over twelve feet from the ends of the opposite arms, and each of its eight arms had fully 250 "suckers." Dr. Warren will preserve it.

MAY ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Report that the June College Races Will Be Held There.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—A telegram has been received in this city to-day by a prominent Yale man that it has been definitely decided by the joint committee from Harvard, Yale, and Cornell to row the June races at Poughkeepsie.

PROBABLY A FATAL BLOW.

Thomas E. Barrett the Victim of an Assault at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 18.—Thomas E. Barrett, clerk for the New York and Boston Dispatch Company, was the victim of an atrocious assault to-night, from which a fatal result is expected.

He was crossing Pleasant Street, near Ninth, when an unknown man ran out and from behind struck him on the head, felling him to the ground.

Many persons saw the assault, and ran to pick up Barrett, while the assailant disappeared. The injured man is a son of Edward Barrett, a contractor.

THE NEWBURG RUNAWAYS.

Found Here, and Betrayed by a Love Letter.

Two neatly dressed boys, each twelve years old, who ran away from their homes in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, were found at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance on Park Row, last night, and were sent to the Gerry society rooms to be cared for until sent for by their parents.

The two boys attracted the attention of the detectives by inquiring of strangers where Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was. They admitted when arrested having come from Newburg, but gave fictitious names and stuck to them until a love letter was found in the pocket of one of them, to which the signature "Your loving sweetheart, G. W. Coffey," was attached. Then it was found that Coffey lived with his widowed mother at 94 William Street, Newburg. The other was Allen McEnaney of 9 Hasbrouck Street, in that place. They said that a boat Captain brought them here.

Suicide of a Batavia Man.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 18.—Nicholas Prill, a prominent citizen of this place, committed suicide by hanging this morning. His wife returned from church at noon and discovered the body suspended by a cord from a door-knob. Prill had been a sufferer from rheumatism.

Exchange to Rise in Peru.

LIMA, April 18.—In consequence of the decree suspending the coinage of sols, exchange, now at 23, will rise, it is believed, to 24.

The proposal of the Pacific Hualgayoo Company to lease the Pacasmayo Mole has been accepted.

MME. CALVE DID NOT SING.

She Suffered from a Slight Cold—Last Concert of the Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded to the doors last evening, the occasion being the last concert of the season, with an audience eager to hear Calvé sing. But they were doomed to disappointment. Calvé did not appear. It was after 8 o'clock when word was received at the Opera House that the diva was indisposed and could not sing. A notice to that effect was immediately posted, and the announcement made from the stage. There was a crumb of comfort in the additional statement that money would be refunded to those who wished to leave. Very few availed themselves of the privilege.

Anton Seidl conducted the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, alternating with Louis Saar. Amhurst Weber was accompanist. The soloists were Mme. Clementine De Vere and David Bispham, Salignac, and Plançon. The last two volunteered to fill the numbers left vacant by the absence of Calvé, and were received with great applause, a graceful acknowledgment by the audience.

The selections were of a light character, and seemed to please the audience thoroughly. Bispham sang Schubert's "Erl King," with his usual happy effect, and was rewarded with a recall. MM. Salignac and Plançon were recalled repeatedly, as was also Mme. De Vere.

At the Plaza Hotel it was stated last night that Mme. Calvé was not seriously ill. She suffered from a cold, and when the time to go to the Opera House arrived she found herself unable to sing. She regretted very much the disappointment which she knew her absence would cause, and would certainly have fulfilled her engagement had it been possible for her to do so, it was declared.

GRAND OPERA IN 1898.

Prompt Ratification of the Plans Agreed Upon Thursday Is Expected.

The plans of the men who have the future of New York opera in their hands are expected to be brought to a focus after May 4, when the stockholders of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, are to meet to ratify the action taken by the Directors of the company, in their conference of Thursday afternoon. Robert Dunlap, President of the corporation, declares that there is not a doubt of the ratification.

A new company, of which Maurice Grau is to be manager, will assume the lease of the Metropolitan Opera House before many months, for a period of three years. It will have a capital stock of about $200,000. This company will represent various New York capitalists, and the estate of William Steinway will also probably subscribe.

"It is this company which will give the grand opera of 1898," said one of the Directors of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. "Our company practically exists only to manage the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, and its days of opera-giving are about over, unless some unexpected spasm rouses it into action again. The new company will be in no sense a reorganization of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and, in fact, will have nothing to do with it, but will give the public grand opera on its own responsibility. If it should meet with the same ill fortune we have experienced, it may expire when the lease has run out. If things go well, however, it may last indefinitely."

Mr. Grau recently said that the Tremont Theatre was in the market, so that it appears likely that a good offer for it would bring Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, to an end. On Saturday Mr. Grau also expressed his belief that the old company would never give opera again. "The capital stock of our prospective company has been substantially all subscribed," he added, "but it will not be organized, of course, until the stockholders have set Mr. Schoeffel and myself free from our agreement not to give opera on our own account. The gentlemen who have subscribed to the new organization do not want their names disclosed at present."

$500 FOR MISS KITTY ABBEY.

Contribution to the Fund for Her Benefit Made by a Quiet Stranger Who Knew Her Father in Ohio.

While President Dunlap of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Corporation was standing in the lobby of the Gilsey House last night, he was politely accosted by a quiet-looking stranger, who asked if he was interested in the benefit to be given for Miss Kitty Abbey, daughter of Henry E. Abbey, at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening.

"Yes," answered Mr. Dunlap, "and I have every reason to hope that it will be a great success."

"Well," the stranger remarked, "I knew Mr. Abbey in Akron, Ohio. I purchased tickets for his daughter's benefit, but, unfortunately, my engagements are such that I will not be able to be present. But, perhaps you can use this for Miss Abbey."

The stranger handed Mr. Dunlap an envelope and walked away. Mr. Dunlap looked after him curiously, inspected the envelope with a puzzled air, and then opened it. He found a very brief but satisfactory document in the shape of a check signed by a well-known name and payable to Miss Abbey's order for $500.

As the donor evidently intended that his name should be concealed, Mr. Dunlap declined to tell who he is.

SOUSA'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

The Broadway Theatre Filled with an Enthusiastic Audience.

Sousa and his band entertained an enthusiastic audience at the Broadway Theatre last night. The programme consisted of popular music, Sousa's own compositions predominating. He was encored so frequently and so persistently that the extra selections filled in all the intermissions between the regular numbers.

The features of the orchestra performance were a suite in three parts, Sousa's arrangement, and the symphonic poem, "The Chariot Race," Sousa's composition of Gen. Wallace's "Ben Hur." The soloists were Elizabeth Northrop, soprano; Forrest Debney Carr, bass, and Martina Johnstone, violinist. Both women received handsome floral gifts. Miss Johnstone rendered the fantasia from "Carmen" with excellent effect, and for the encore played the Intermezzo from the "Cavalleria Rusticana."

When the first notes of "King Cotton" were sounded the audience applauded and cheered in a manner to drown the music. The famous march was played several times during the evening, and received in the most enthusiastic manner each time. The audience was in hearty accord with the performers, and was reluctant to leave when the finale, Massenet's "Pictures from Naples," was rendered.

Cross—Reardon.

William A. Cross, a well-known coffee merchant of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, and Miss Kathleen Reardon, were married in Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, at 5 o'clock last evening. The altar of the church was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted palms. The pastor of the church, Father Malone, officiated.

The bride was given away by her brother, William A. Reardon. Henry G. Cross, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Miss Mary Deegan, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. The bridal party left for the South.

Banquet for Walter S. Logan.

Friends of Walter S. Logan gave a banquet in his honor Thursday evening at the Hotel Manhattan, and a handsome loving cup was presented to him. Among those present were Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Charles H. Truax, M. Romero, John S. White, Chauncey H. Truax, Joseph F. Daly, H. C. Duval, William H. Curtis, Edward G. Whitaker, Thomas B. Connery, Charles A. Deshon, James McKeen, Dr. James H. King, Daniel G. Thompson, John A. Taylor, E. W. Little, and John De Witt Warner.

PROOFS OF KELLEY'S GUILT

Additional Evidence that He Is the Murderer of Cashier Stickney of Somersworth, N. H.

BLOOD STAIN ON HIS HAT.

Part of Sheet of Paper Found in Bank Matched by Another Piece Found in His Room—Traced to Sanbornville, N. H.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 18.—The police of Somersworth believe that "Joe" Kelley, whose arrest they are trying to accomplish, is the man who killed Cashier Joseph A. Stickney of the Great Falls National Bank of Somersworth last Friday and robbed the bank. Additional evidence pointing to his guilt has been discovered.

Kelley's black derby hat has been found in Chamberlain's livery stable at Milton, N. H., where Kelley left the team with which he drove to Milton from Somersworth the day of the murder.

On the crown of the hat is a large blood stain.

Another item of evidence is a piece of a large sheet of wrapping paper found in Kelley's room, opposite the bank, which fits neatly a piece of the same sort of paper found in the bank, the two pieces together making up the entire sheet. This paper Kelley obtained from one of the Somersworth merchants the morning before the murder.

The authorities have determined absolutely that Kelley drove to Milton the day of the murder and robbery. They find that he hitched his team just outside the village and called at the house of Farmer Jones, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the village proper. Here he saw Miss Jones. He asked her if her father was at home, adding he wished to put up his team for a day or two. Miss Jones was alone in the house. She told Kelley it would be impossible to stable his horse in her father's barn, and after a little further conversation Kelley departed and walked to a clothing store, owned by John Mason, where he purchased a light Spring overcoat and a slate-colored derby hat.

He then went for his team and drove to Chamberlain's livery stable and asked that the horse be put up for a short time, stating that he was going to Sanbornville, about ten miles distant, by train, to sell some spectacles, and that he would return later in the day.

The hostler says Kelley was quite nervous and apparently uncertain when he would return for his team.

Kelley took a train at 4:10 o'clock on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Milton Station, but did not purchase a ticket for any point on the road. He boarded the train by the rear platform, evidently with the intention of avoiding coming in contact with the conductor. The train reached Union before the conductor discovered Kelly, and then he requested his fare.

Kelly remarked: "I came aboard the train at Union, and wish to get off at Sanbornville," and accordingly paid his fare for that point.

KELLEY'S RECORD IN LEWISTON.

Police There Suspected Him of Gold-Brick Swindling.

LEWISTON, Maine, April 18.—Joseph Kelley, suspected of murdering Cashier Stickney of Somersworth, N. H., is well known to the sporting fraternity here, where he spent a month in 1894 and two months in 1896.

About the time of his coming a number of gold-brick and swindling games put the police on the alert, and Kelley was closely watched.

He was an expert gambler, and one day won $500 in Waterville on cards. He dressed well and lived expensively, betting freely on baseball and sports.

REGARDED AS "QUEER" BY FRIENDS

What Is Said of Kelley in Amesbury, Mass., His Home.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 18.—This is the home of "Joe" Kelley, who is suspected of murdering Cashier Stickney of Somersworth, N. H.

It is thought among persons who know Kelley, in case he is captured and charged with the crime, that insanity will be the defense, because of his many strange actions since boyhood. Many persons look for his return here.

The Kelley family has no relatives in Canada, where the suspected murderer is supposed to be at present.

MINISTER ANGELL'S MISSION.

He Will Prosecute Vigorously in Turkey the Claims for Indemnity of American Citizens.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 18.—It has come to be understood in this city that the appointment of Dr. James B. Angell as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey has a considerably greater significance than usually attaches to the selection of representatives from this to foreign Governments.

If the information of his intimate friends and associates in the Faculty of the University of Michigan, of which he is President, be correct, Dr. Angell will go to the Turkish capital with a special mission to perform, and that mission will be the vigorous prosecution of the claims for indemnity brought by American citizens and American missionaries against the Sultan's Government.

The appointment is supposed here to mean that President McKinley's Administration intends to bring to a speedy end the negotiations that have been dragging through many months with reference to the payment of damages for the destruction of the lives and property of American citizens.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Two Young Men Step Before the Engine of a Train.

UTICA, N. Y., April 18.—John Dresher and George Keller, young men of Fort Herkimer, were killed by a Central engine at about 12 o'clock at Herkimer last night.

They waited for a freight train to pass and then stepped in front of an engine following. Benjamin Doxtater was driving across the tracks at the same time. His wagon was smashed and he was thrown out, striking on his head, but was not severely injured.

TO BE MARRIED TO-DAY.

Miss Gordon of Cleveland to Wed Walter Maude in This City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—Miss Daisy Gordon, one of the most beautiful girls in Cleveland, and very rich, will be married at noon to-morrow in St. Agnes's Episcopal Church, New York, to Walter Maude, who is connected with an English family of title and distinction, and is himself rich and the owner of a large Texas ranch.

The young people met two years ago at the home of Senator Wolcott in Colorado Springs, and there fell in love. Miss Gordon was then in Colorado for her health.

The marriage was to take place Thursday, but was deferred till after Lent at the request of Mr. Maude's father, who is a clergyman in the Church of England.

Miss Gordon is the granddaughter of the late W. J. Gordon, who left his beautiful park as a legacy to the City of Cleveland. Mr. Gordon was a very wealthy man. One of his daughters, now dead, married Count Alphonse William XIV. of Belgium in 1873.

Comedian William Mack Dead.

BOSTON, April 18.—William F. Mack, the comedian, popularly known as "Billy" Mack, died at his residence here to-day, aged thirty-seven years. He had been associated with Francis Wilson, Charley Reed, May Irwin, Dan Daly, and other well-known artists, and had a host of friends. A widow and one little daughter survive.

A SUIT OVER CHURCH FUNDS.

F. W. Pugsley, Executor of the Myers Estate, Is Called on for an Accounting by Religious Bodies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18.—An application has been made to Surrogate Dorland for the removal of F. W. Pugsley as executor of the estate of Margaret J. Myers, deceased, by the American Tract Society and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the legatees under the will.

The petition recites that Mrs. Myers died in 1893, leaving a will by which she appointed Alfred B. Smith and F. W. Pugsley executors. Mr. Smith died in January, 1896, and Mr. Pugsley is the surviving executor. In July, 1894, the executors applied for an accounting, and Mr. Smith presented a claim against the estate of $9,000 for legal services rendered to the testator in her lifetime. The Surrogate allowed him $4,200, and that proceeding is now in the Court of Appeals. The accounting of the executors showed that they had received $53,-325.19; that they had paid debts, legacies, and expenses amounting to $30,029.52, and had a balance of $23,495.67 for distribution.

The executors were directed to deposit in the Fallkill National Bank $8,000, to provide for the result of a suit brought by M. J. Myers Smith against the estate, and the executors subsequently stated to the Surrogate that they had deposited it. The residuary legatees were then to be paid $1,618.93 each. None of them has been paid, and the petitioners now state that the executors never made the deposit of $8,000 in the Fallkill National Bank, and all that can now be found of the $23,495.67 which was held after the accounting is a deposit of $138.68 in the Merchants' Bank and $67.15 in the Fallkill Bank.

Mr. Pugsley has been communicated with by the attorney for the legatees, but has not revealed where the funds of the estate are. He receives mail addressed to 7 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City, but his wife informed the attorney that they live in the suburbs and not at that number. The Surrogate has directed Mr. Pugsley to show cause before him on June 8 why he should not be removed as executor. If he is removed the legatees will probably proceed against him, unless the fund is delivered up.

Joseph A. Welch of New York is attorney for the residuary legatees, who will be the losers if the funds of the estate are not accounted for. They are the American Tract Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the American Missionary Society, the American Bible Society, the American Seamen's Friend Society, and the American Colonization Society.

CAUGHT THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Yonkers Police Arrest a Man Who Robbed Two Women—They Have Identified Him.

YONKERS, April 18.—The man who robbed Miss Maggie Wing on Friday night was arrested last night. He gave his name as William Howard, and his address as a lodging house on the Bowery, New York City. Miss Wing identified him to-day as her assailant. Pinned to the man's undershirt was the $48 which Miss Wing lost.

A second robbery was reported to the police last night and Howard has also been charged with that. About an hour before Miss Wing was assaulted Sarah Wise, employed in the house of James Groes, at 293 North Broadway, was accosted. She struggled with her assailant, and in the scuffle she dropped her pocketbook. She screamed and the man ran away without getting the pocketbook, which was found on the sidewalk. She has identified Howard as the man who tried to rob her.

RIVERA IS RECOVERING.

He Expects to Receive a Special Pardon from Spain.

HAVANA, April 18.—The correspondent of The Associated Press went to Cabanas Fortress to-day and saw Gen. Rius Rivera and Col. Bacalloa. He found Rivera in a large, dry, and well-ventilated cell. His wounds are healing rapidly, and he is hoping to be pardoned as a special favor of the Crown.

Col. Bacalloa is similarly situated, and the two officers have a servant who attends them. They have comfortable beds and good means sent in daily from a restaurant near by. Neither Gen. Rivera nor Col. Bacalloa complains. The latter also is hopeful of a special pardon.

The correspondent of The Associated Press saw to-day Ona Melton and Alfred Laborde of the Competitor's crew. They are doing well.

Brigadier Moncada has been promoted to be the second in command under the Chief of Staff of Captain General Weyler, and Brigadier Maroto has been appointed Chief of the Remedios Brigade. Both will serve with the Rey y Gasco Division under the immediate orders of the Captain General.

THE DAUNTLESS SEARCHED AGAIN.

Halted by the Vesuvius and Then Allowed to Proceed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 18.—The steamer Dauntless, which was released by order of the United States court yesterday, started down the river this afternoon and was halted by the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. A search was made, but nothing being found, the Dauntless was allowed to proceed. She will do towing at the bar, and has gone down to meet some schooner.

Capt. Kilgore of the revenue cutter Boutwell has orders to follow the Dauntless whenever she shall cross the bar, this being intended to prevent a possible filibustering trip, although the Dauntless could easily give the Boutwell the slip, if desired.

"Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, the well-known pilot, who has been aboard the Bermuda, is here, having been put ashore in a boat. He paid his respects to the Captain of the Vesuvius this afternoon, along with Dr. Joaquin Castillo, the well-known Cuban agitator, the latter's wife, and A. W. Fritt, a local Cuban leader. They were afterward given a ride on the Dauntless.

MEMENTO FOR KING OSCAR.

Scandinavians of Chicago Will Send a Work of Art to Him.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Scandinavians of this city have accepted the design of Charles Tribert, the Swedish sculptor, for a memento to be presented to King Oscar. It is to be executed in silver. The design shows two female figures, with a lion representing Sweden and Norway, and the Norwegian coat-of-arms in union, supporting the royal crown. They are united by a belt with an inscription bearing the number 1814 in Roman letterings.

The two figures appear as resting on a cloud, under which is the earth, surmounted by an American eagle. Below are draped the American and Swedish flags. The memento will cost $5,000.

FARMERS FIGHT TELEPHONE.

Alabama Cotton Raisers Think the Invention Depresses the Market.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 18.—The backwoods farmers have for a long time attributed the low price of cotton to the telephone wires strung out of here. The belief has become a superstition the entire length of the long-distance wire.

More than once poles and wires have been cut down. One line, in particular, extending from Gadsden to Walnut Grove, has been damaged at least half a dozen times. One farmer, after breaking the wire in two, tied one end to his wagon and pulled down seven miles of it.

The courts may grant an injunction, but so thoroughly aroused are the farmers that nothing short of armed guards will prevent the tearing down of the entire system in this district.

CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND

First Warm Holiday of the Season Taxes the Capacity of Steam and Trolley Cars.

FEW CHANGES TO BE NOTICED.

The Same Hotels and Concert Halls, the Same Frankfurter Men, and Perhaps the Same Sausages—Capt. Collins's Liberal Policy.

If John Y. McKane had been transported to Coney Island yesterday he would, despite all the announcements of great changes and reforms to be effected, have found no difficulty in recognizing his old stamping grounds. He would have found more "hotels" than ever before, and fewer gambling places, more concert and dance halls, and, if possible, worse music, longer dresses on the women performers, and older women performing. For other changes in the management he would have sought in vain. There are none. It is the same Coney Island this year that it was last year, and for many years previously.

It is, of course, too early in the season to tell the course the police authorities intend to pursue. The new Captain in charge, Capt. Collins, says he is liberal and believes in fair play. He said yesterday he is not a crank on reform, and as long as there are no objectionable features to the various shows he will not interfere with them. His announcement of last week, that unless the places were so conducted as to be suitable for any man or woman to patronize they would not be licensed has had its effect.

From the programme of the Streets of Cairo, the most pretentious place of entertainment on the island, the coochee coochee dancers have been dropped, and a bill of Arabian dances and athletic exercises is presented. None of the theatres so-called, concert or music halls, are as yet licensed, and as Mayor Wurster has announced that no licenses will be issued, except to such applicants as are indorsed by the police all the proprietors were yesterday, the first day of the season—on their good behavior. Mr. Lacey Fully, Secretary of the Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn, after a tour of inspection, visited Police Headquarters and told Capt. Collins he was highly gratified with what he had seen.

At two of the big dance halls there were receptions, announced in deference to the police regulations as "private." One was "an afternoon and evening reception to the Greater New York Wheelmen" and the other "an ocean side reception to the Pocahontas Club of New York." No certificate of membership in either body was necessary to secure admission. The concert halls carried to wearying and continuous length their time-honored programmes, and the hotels furnished free of charge uneatable sandwiches in deference to the law.

Largest Crowd This Year.

A conservative estimate places the number of visitors to the island at 35,000. The Sea Beach Railroad has not yet started to run Sunday trains, but the Nassau and Smith Street trolley lines and the Union Elevated ran cars all days on fairly close headway.

Between 5 and 8 o'clock in the evening all the cars were uncomfortably jammed. It was the largest crowd so far this year, and adequate preparations had not been made.

It was a genuine holiday crowd of men, women, and children, the women perhaps in the majority. It was not the crowd that the old-time Coney Island saloon keeper and entertainment caterer would have welcomed, and it was one that did not patronize to any great extent the attractions presented. The carrousels, whose orchestrions in deference to the threatened stricter observance of the Sunday law had muffled their tones and played "Some Day" and "Rosie O'Grady" instead of "Johnny Get Your Gun" and such like irreverent tunes, were kept busy, but few of the other regular Coney Island attractions made any money.

The frankfurter man found no customers. It was not quite warm enough for out-of-door picnicking. The big Ferris wheel mournfully turning, tempted no one to the higher altitude. The bathing pavilions, of course, stood tenantless. From about noon until 3 o'clock the air was warm and pleasant, but the chilly breeze that blew from the sea as the afternoon waned sent those unprovided with warm clothing hurrying back to the city.

Little for the Police to Do.

The Brooklyn Police Department was well represented. Commissioner Welles, Inspector Clayton, and Chief of Detectives Reynolds, and five of his men from the Central Office patrolled the Bowery at different times during the day. Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell was also among the admirers of the boardwalk's attractions. Capt. Collins made frequent trips to suspected places and had as many of his men as he could spare in plain clothes at the different resorts.

It was a quiet day from a police standpoint. Three children lost and found, two men arrested for fighting, and one alleged pickpocket caught acting suspiciously in the crowd at the West End Station, were the principal items in report.

There is one change in the island that would grieve McKane if he could see it. The beautiful Sea Breeze Avenue, leading from Surf Avenue to Brighton, is almost entirely destroyed. It is impassable for any but the most fearless pedestrians, and the trolley line that skirts it runs on trestle work. The ravages of the big storm of last Winter have not been repaired, and, as there is some dispute as to whether the town or the Park Department is responsible for its renovation, it is probable that the season will be far advanced before it can be used.

The music pavilion of the big hotel to replace the one destroyed in the gale that wrecked the roadway, and so many bathing houses, is in course of reconstruction, and will be ready for use before the Manhattan, Oriental, and Brighton Beach houses are opened. It is being constructed almost exactly on its former lines.

The "hotel keepers" are apparently much worried over the Raines law amendments. It is true that none of their hotels are seventy feet in height, but they fear the provision calling for partition walls four inches thick may be made to apply to them. There is not a partition wall, and few outside walls, on Coney Island more than two inches thick.

BURGLARIES AT SYRACUSE.

Merchants Suffer Losses from the Operations of Thieves.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18.—A double burglary, evidently the work of experts, occurred here last night. A safe in the large millinery store of F. J. West was broken open and $1,000 in cash was taken. Small change, checks, and drafts were thrown aside.

An adjoining store, occupied by R. A. Stowell, a crockery dealer, was also entered. Here $300 was taken from a drawer in the safe. Entrance in both cases was effected through the roof. It is thought that the burglars mounted to the roof by a fire escape in the rear. They sawed a hole in the roof of the West store, and descended to the top, or fifth, floor by means of a rope ladder, which they left behind them. The only other things left by them were a New York newspaper, a month old, and an oil can.

Brewer Flannigan's House Robbed.

Some time during yesterday a sneak thief entered the house of James Flanagan, the brewer, at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street, and carried away an overcoat out of the hall. The thief left his own overcoat, an old one, on the rack. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan are out of town, and his son, De Witt, reported the matter to the police. The young man said some silverware had also been carried off, but that he could not tell the value until his father returned.

A Crowd at the Aquarium.

There were 13,960 visitors at the aquarium yesterday. This number has been exceeded on only two other days since the aquarium was opened. The fine weather drew crowds to Battery Park, and there were probably not less than 10,000 persons in the park at any time during the afternoon.

CAUSE OF BIMETALLISM.

Banker Henry W. Cannon Says that Instead of Advancing Abroad It Is Retrograding.

Among the passengers on board the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday, were President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank and President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Cannon went abroad in the latter part of February, accompanied by Mr. Hill, who is one of the Directors of the Chase National Bank. It was rumored at the time that Mr. Cannon had gone over to meet J. Pierpont Morgan and a number of German capitalists to discuss certain American railway problems.

Mr. Cannon was seen at his house, 288 Madison Avenue, last night, and asked about this. He said:

"I went abroad solely for rest and recreation and to escape the rigors of March in New York. I did not pay any attention to railway matters while abroad. I met Mr. Morgan while in London, but only incidentally, and we did not discuss any business matters."

"Did you pay any attention to monetary affairs abroad?" was asked.

"I did to some extent. Yes, I met a number of members of the monetary conference held in 1892, of which I was a member, and found them all agreed as to the futility of holding a bimetallic conference just now. There seems to be no basis for the proposal of such a conference, unless the United States has some definite and distinct proposition to make. All of the European nations are agreed that the gold standard is perfectly satisfactory. The cause of bimetallism in Europe is not advancing, but, on the contrary, is retrograding.

"The United States is prospering under the present gold standard, and there seems no reason to believe that anything will come of the movement to hold another bimetallic conference.

"While in London and Berlin," Mr. Cannon continued, "I made a study of the Clearing Houses of the banks in those cities. I find that our clearing system is much more advanced. The system there is laid out on the same lines as the one in use here, but the system in use in New York is much more comprehensive in scope. In both London and Berlin only a few bankers, and those the most prominent, belong to the Clearing House Association. In London, for instance, there are only twenty-two banks in the Clearing House, while in New York sixty-five banks clear through the association."

While abroad Mr. Cannon traveled through Germany, Italy, Southern France, and England.

GARVEY'S BODY BROUGHT HOME.

Funeral Services Will Be Conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The body of Andrew Jeffries Garvey, the informer in the Tweed trials, who died in Southampton, England, on April 5, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship New York. The body was accompanied by Mrs. Garvey and her brother, William Harrold Jarrett. The hermetically sealed casket, which was inclosed in a plain casing, was taken to an undertaking establishment in this city.

Neither Mrs. Garvey nor Mr. Jarrett would talk concerning Mr. Garvey's later life or illness, nor could anything be learned from them as to the report that his will might be contested.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning. The body will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery and placed in the mausoleum erected by S. Clinton Sherwood five years ago, and in which reposes the body of the first wife of Mr. Garvey.

Mr. Garvey was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church when he lived in this city. For this reason Dr. John Hall, the pastor of that church, will officiate at the funeral services, which will probably be held at the church. It is the desire of Mrs. Garvey that the funeral be conducted in as private a manner as possible.

Death of Prof. Campbell's Son.

HANOVER, N. H., April 18.—A dispatch received at Dartmouth College this morning announced the death, at Tucson, Arizona, of Robert Campbell, class of '95, son of Prof. Gabriel Campbell. The body will be brought here for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Dubois D. Parmelee.

Dr. Dubois D. Parmelee, the well-known chemist and inventor, died at his residence, 71 West One Hundred and First Street, Friday, of heart failure. He was born in Redding, Conn., in 1830. After attending a private school in Boston, he was sent to the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated as a physician and chemist at the age of twenty-eight. He never practiced medicine, devoting his life to experimental chemistry. He invented the cold process of manufacturing rubber, and was engaged in the rubber business in Salem, Mass., until the patents on the Goodyear inventions ran out, when the cheapness of that process drove out all competition. Dr. Parmelee was one of the most active members of the American Institute, and many exhibits of his inventions have been made there. At the time of his death he was the consulting chemist of the New York Belting and Packing Company. The funeral services and interment will take place this afternoon at Highlands-on-the-Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie.

Laurence Duval.

Laurence Duval, of the firm of Rice & Duval, army and navy tailors, at 231 Broadway, this city, died at his home, 257 Union Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from pneumonia resulting from a chill contracted while attending the funeral of Capt. George A. Jones of Company A, Seventh Regiment, a week ago. Mr. Duval was fifty years old. He was born in this city, and began life as a clerk for Devlin & Co. Later, he and Mr. Rice, as clerks in the same store, embarked in business for themselves. For the last ten years he resided in Jersey City. He never took any part in politics, but was an active clubman. He was a member of the Jersey City Athletic Club, the New Jersey Bowling Club, the Royal Arcanum of Jersey City and Brooklyn, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

Augustus S. Burt.

Augustus S. Burt, a pioneer of Chicago, died in Chicago yesterday, aged eighty-two. He was born in Sheldon, Vt., and went to Chicago in 1846, engaging in the commission business. He became a partner in the firm of Snow & Higgins, in the packing business, and after remaining with this firm for a term of years, entered into partnership with Sidney Kent.

He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, and was associated with B. P. Hutchinson in some of the largest deals on the Board of Trade.

About eighteen years ago he retired from business with a large fortune.

John McArthur.

John McArthur, a merchant of this city, died on Saturday of grip, in San Antonio, Texas, where he had gone in search of health. He was forty-eight years old, and was born in New York. He was brought up in the dry goods business, and for the last thirty years he was associated with the firm of H. B. Claflin Company, where he became the head of one of the departments and a large stockholder in the firm. Mr. McArthur was a bachelor, and lived in the Alpine Apartments. The body will be brought to this city on Wednesday. The funeral will take place Saturday.

Mrs. Geraldine L. Hoyt.

Mrs. Geraldine Livingston Hoyt, widow of Lydig Monson Hoyt, and sister of the late Maturin Livingston, died at her home, 20 Washington Square North, on Friday, aged seventy-five years. Two sons, Gerald and Henry, and two daughters, Mrs. William D. Morgan, and Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, survive her. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-day. The burial will be at Hyde Park.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. BARLOW, for fifteen years proprietor of the Stamford House, at Stamford, Conn., died yesterday, aged fifty years.

C. F. MAYHAM of the law firm of Tucker & Mayham of Oneonta, N. Y., died yesterday, aged forty-five years. He was born in Laurens, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He was a prominent Democratic leader.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. STANBERY, seventy-two years of age, died yesterday at her home in Scotch Plains, N. J. She was a sister of the late Theodore Runyon, formerly Chancellor of New Jersey, and at the time of his death Ambassador to Germany. Mrs. Stanbery recently celebrated the golden anniversary of her wedding.

Mrs. CAROLINE H. CLOWRY, wife of Col. Robert C. Clowry, Vice President and General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday at Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Clowry was the only daughter of the late Experience Estabrook, who was Attorney General of Wisconsin in an early day. Mrs. Clowry was an accomplished musician. Her musical compositions were numerous. One of her earliest works had a sale of over a million copies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleaning.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1868.

DIED.

BARNES

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Naticnal Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 6.
Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)
Issue of $12,500,000.
Trustees:
Messrs. HUGH MACKAY MATHESON
and WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 116 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $116,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

118	1576	3515	5516	7792	10516
145	1586	3675	5581	7832	10650
218	1621	3677	5729	7857	10677
227	1714	3758	6088	7858	10934
245	1781	3890	6235	7957	10963
254	1783	4133	6270	8313	11107
275	1926	4187	6279	8463	11260
313	2151	4192	6283	8480	11421
854	2246	4454	6328	8604	11445
422	2289	4461	6395	8617	11911
605	2449	4510	6475	8672	11941
728	2465	4639	6490	8795	11987
815	2576	4652	6581	8932	12057
826	3147	4697	6842	9016	12135
915	3217	4932	7085	9676	12278
957	3230	5094	7183	9677	12342
1026	3255	5103	7348	9772	
1218	3295	5128	7448	10115	
1368	3350	5396	7590	10263	
1449	3408	5468	7659	10503	

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders.
LONDON, 22d March, 1897.
Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BONDS Nos. 91, 75, and 12386, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 21ST MARCH, 1896, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated
Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ills., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN.
SAMUEL THORNE.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
5% BONDS
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley and
Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above-described bonds having deposited same pursuant to our notice of February 25, 1897, all other holders of such bonds who desire to deposit same are notified to make such deposit with us on or before April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many interesting tests are likely to be made in this week's stock market. Indications appear of plans upon the part of some professional traders beyond what lately has been their average. We are likely to hear much war news, and hostile legislative schemes need not be surprising.

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Those stocks especially conspicuous last week are likely to be similarly in evidence this week. Herewith is some suggestion of what may be expected from the Wall Street talkers:

Sugar Trust—Disputes among insiders. Threats by two Directors to resign. Prospects of further cuts in price of product. Some bullishness on the trust getting all it wants finally from Congress. Bear points that the Senatorial revision of the tariff bill cuts out all the protection of the differential duty.

Chicago Gas—Hostile legislation in new Chicago Board of Aldermen. Favorable legislation by Illinois Legislature. Increased earnings, more than current dividends earned, an option on the chief competing company. Bear announcement of new competition from J. Edward Addicks and Eastern capitalists through acquirement of an opposition charter.

Burlington—Boston talking bullish loudly and selling out quietly. Possibilities of bond debt refunding, with big economies. From the bears: Corn market depression causing bad earnings. St. Paul and Rock Island will be bulled and beared much along the same lines. Not a new bull or bear "point" has reached Wall Street on any of the granger stocks for many months past.

Industrials—Tobacco Trust, Leather Trust, Whisky Trust—all under pressure and all more or less getting professional clique support. In each the tariff argument used both favorably and unfavorably.

Gould Shares—Missouri Pacific losses by Southwestern floods. Similar damages to Western Union. Mr. Sage's view that Western Union dividend ought to be cut. Economies by Manhattan through adopting electric power. No electric power to be adopted.

The Vanderbilts—Refunding gains tremendous. Hundreds of thousands of dollars per year saved in the fixed charges of New York Central and Lake Shore. Similar economies assured for Northwest. (Bear points on the Vanderbilts a little out of fashion.)

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Minn. Iron	3
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2¼
Bay State Gas.	1½	Nor. Pacific	1½
Brook. Un. Gas.	1½	Nor. Pacific pf.	2½
Chicago Gas	1½	Reading	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., R. I. Pac.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Col. H. V. & Tol.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
D., L. & W.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Ill. Central	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1½	West. Union	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Laclede Gas 1st	1½	Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1¼
Lehigh & W. B. con gen't	1	Wis. Cent. 1st L. F.	1

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	N. P. gen. 3s	1½
C., C. C. & St. L. gen 4s	1½	N. P. term. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Peo. & East 1st	2
Iowa Cent. 1st	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Lehigh V. term. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last April 18, '96.
Adams Express	150	148½	150	..
American Cotton Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾	14
American Cotton Oil pf.	57½	57	57	56½
American Spirits Mfg.	12¾	11¾	11¾	..
Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅝	31½	31½	..
Am. Sugar Refining	114¾	111¾	111⅝	125½
Am. Sugar Refining pf.	103	102¾	103	102⅝
American Tobacco	75½	70⅝	71	77
Ann Arbor pf.	22⅞	22½	22⅝	27½
Atch., Top. & S. F.	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	19⅜	18½	18⅝	25⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	13¼	12½	13	18
Bay State Gas	10	7⅝	8	..
Brooklyn Elevated	..	..	..	..
Brook. Union Gas	105	103¼	103¾	..
Canada Southern	47½	47	47	49⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72⅜	70⅜	71¼	79½
Chicago Gas	84⅜	80⅜	81	68⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73⅜	71⅝	71⅝	76⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132⅜	130¾	130¾	127
Chi. & Northwestern	105¼	102½	103	104¼
Chi. R. I. & Pacific	63½	61½	61⅝	..
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	30½	28½	28⅝	34½
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	40	40	40	52⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	17⅞	17	17	31
Colum., H. V. & Toledo	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	16½
Consolidated Gas Co.	161½	159¾	160½	160½
Delaware & Hudson	106	102¾	103	127
Del., Lack. & Western	152	150	150¾	159¼
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7½	7	7	41
Edison El. Ill. of B'klyn.	102½	102½	102½	37⅝
Erie 1st pf.	29	29	29	..
General Electric	31½	30⅝	30⅝	..
Illinois Central	92⅛	92	92	75
Illinois Steel Co.	33	33	33	6
Iowa Central	6	6	6	9¼
Laclede Gas	24	23	23	27½
Laclede Gas pf.	75	75	75	84
Lake Erie & Western	13½	13½	13½	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	62½	62½	62½	71
Lake Shore	166	165	165	147⅝
Louisville & Nashville	46¼	43⅝	43⅝	51⅜
Manhattan Con.	85⅞	83¼	84½	105⅛
Minnesota Iron	41	38	38	60½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	11¼	11	11	12
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	27½	26⅜	26⅜	27⅝
Missouri Pacific	15⅝	14⅞	15	20¼
National Lead Co.	22¾	22½	22½	27⅝
National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	90½
National Linseed Oil	12	12	12	18½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	..
National Starch 2d pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
New York Central	101⅞	99	99	97
New Jersey Central	79¾	76½	77	107
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	172¼	172¼	172¼	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	12	12	14⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	80
N. Y., Susq. & Western	7½	7¼	7¼	8½
N. Y., Susq. & West. pf.	22	20	20½	22⅞
North American	4	3⅞	3⅞	5⅝
Northern Pacific	13	11⅞	11⅞	..
Northern Pacific pf.	36¼	34	34¼	..
Ontario & Western	13½	13⅛	13⅛	15½
Oregon Ry. & Nav. pf.	41½	41½	41½	..
Ore. S. L., when issued	11	11	11	..
Pacific Mail	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27⅜
Phila. & Read., all in. pd.	19⅞	17⅞	18¼	..
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	159¼	158	159	180
Quicksilver	8	8	8	..
Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	38⅜	40	..
Reading 2d pf.	24¾	23⅞	23½	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	33	33	33	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¼	12	12⅜	..
St. Louis Southwestern	2¾	2½	2½	5
St. Louis S. W. pf.	6½	6¼	6½	11¼
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	115	115	115	..
St. Paul & Omaha	60⅜	57½	57⅝	89¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	140	140	140	122
Southern Pacific	14⅜	14	14	19⅜
Southern Railway	8	7½	7½	9⅜
Southern Railway pf.	26⅛	24⅜	24⅞	30⅛
Standard R. & T.	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24½	21½	21¾	30⅜
Texas Pacific	8½	8	8¼	8½
Union Pacific	5½	4⅞	5	8⅜
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
United States Leather	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9
United States Leather pf.	55⅞	54	54	61
United States Rubber	16	15	15	26⅜
United States Rubber pf.	66¼	64½	65¾	..
Wabash	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
Wabash pf.	12½	11⅝	11⅞	18⅜
Western Union Beef	6½	6½	6½	..
Western Union Telegraph	82	80¼	80⅝	84½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1	¾	¾	9⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	35½
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1¼ @1¾ per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾ @4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £1,908,719 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.31, became 50.75 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,400,000f. gold and 3,375,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅞ for demand, $4.88@$4.88⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial—50c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

REAL CONDITIONS IGNORED.

"Supply and demand, logical cause and effect, the natural laws of trade, have been superseded by the arbitrary proclamations of the Executive, the folly of Legislatures and Congress, and the revolutionary decisions of courts."

Thus Mr. George Rutledge Gibson sums up the conspicuous reasons for the present depressed conditions prevailing in the United States. Continuing, Mr. Gibson said to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"Men who are experienced in business are as helpless as the veriest simpletons where they attempt to foresee and provide against the assaults of politics on business. Why study trade methods and currents, why plan commercial and industrial enterprises when the whole project may be swamped by some outburst of jingoism or Communism?

"The result is business paralysis, hopelessness, and hard times. If our fields and forests and mines were sterile, if pestilence and famine prevailed, if war and anarchy existed, then we might accept the prostration of business with more fortitude. But our present condition has been brought on chiefly by our own political agents, who, while prating of patriotic motives and enlightened regard for the masses, have so terrorized business men that production, distribution, and consumption have all been seriously affected.

"This reacts directly on the masses whom our politicians would so virtuously protect from the 'aggression' of capital. Rich men can better stand the experiments of politic folly and hard times than small tradesmen and workingmen, and general discontent is inevitable while trade is thus hampered and threatened.

"These 'statesmen,' unfortunately, seem to be as much in evidence in Albany and Harrisburg, as in Lincoln, Neb., or Denver, Col. They have much to say just now about 'restraint of trade,' but what can compare with their own legislative proposals as a restraint on trade? Corporations and trusts do not voluntarily impose restraints on trade. Their very solvency depends on facilitating trade, and with the freedom allowed to all individuals to form corporations under general laws, capital quickly flows into channels where profits promise to be large, thus soon bringing profits in such departments down to the general level of profits in all trades.

"Those who are already in a trade are far less likely to have it invaded by new capital while politicians are threatening to embarrass it with hostile bills than if it were free from such attacks.

"But who to-day complains of the monopoly price of any article manufactured by corporations and trusts? Nobody. This whole movement is an unreasonable and incomprehensible one, and therefore, in my judgment, it is bound to diminish in force and virulence.

"We have seen the worst of it, and with the tariff question out of the way, Congress and State Legislatures adjourned, the country will have time to breathe, to recover faith in a democratic form of government, and then, perhaps, the better times which political peace will bring in the Autumn will insure us against an early return of this property-baiting political passion.

"Now, to apply this philosophy to Wall Street, I would conclude that we have crossed our Rubicon and are about ready to enter into a happier land than the valley through which we have been traveling for so many weary years. We have seen rays of hope breaking over the scene, but were too weak in spirit to appreciate their import. When we get relief now from daily legislative irritation we shall estimate them for what they are worth, and that is a great deal.

"A gold standard established, additional revenue provided, (as will be the case,) an unprecedented record of exports, and favorable international trade balance, a plethoric money market, low stocks of merchandise in the country, and small stocks of corporation certificates in brokers' offices and on margin, low prices for everything, improved credit of our great railways, as attested by low-rate refunding plans, the completed reorganization of nearly all the bankrupt railways—what a catalogue this is of bull factors yet to be translated into figures on tape and counting-house ledger!

"The stock market is honeycombed with a short interest, which will make a splendid lever when the fortunate moment comes. Who can say when the change will come over our spirits? It may be this month, or next, or in July, or not until next Autumn. But that it will come and surprise us by the intensity of the reaction from the long-enforced and radical suppression of speculative desire I firmly believe."

CHICAGO IN WALL STREET.

The following is from the Wall Street financial review of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago interests have been more in evidence in Wall Street's stock market during the past week than at any time for a long while. Early in the week Chicago sold two of the Granger stocks—St. Paul and Burlington — largely. Later, tremendous transactions were made in Chicago Gas, and these also were set down chiefly to the account of Chicago. Wall Street has it that a pool, with several hundred thousand of dollars cash in hand, has made a deposit here for stock-market purposes, and has identified with it as manipulative representatives some adroit traders.

In one Wall Street office $250,000 is said to have been put up and placed wholly at the disposal of a single operator, whose report to Chicago principals is not to be made until thirty days have elapsed. Incidental to this arrangement, it is said that the New York trader has wagered with the Chicago parties $50,000 that he can pay 50 per cent. profit on their investment within a month. This fifty-thousand-dollar bet means practically a guarantee on one-fifth of the amount deposited, the same operator wagering another $50,000 that he can show the 50 per cent. made at the end of a fortnight—which will be about the 1st of May—by which, in addition to the big commissions he will earn, the broker is to be entitled to one-half of all the profits made after the fortnight if the 50 per cent. be earned.

This is gambling on rather a larger scale than has appeared in Wall Street quarters for some time past. It is, however, stated upon what seems to be good authority that the $250,000 deposited with this particular broker is but one-third of the money sent here from Chicago. In the Chicago pool are mentioned the names of conspicuous men who have not in recent years figured in any prominent way in Wall Street. The operations of this pool were for the first time disclosed on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday, when the market was given a stampede at its opening.

Chicago Gas had been especially prominent, and was up around 85. The Street was full of cheerful anticipations that the stock, relieved of old-time embarrassment, was on its way to par. New York insiders have, for some time past, been confident that the property was to be quit of its bad name, and get into investment boxes and away from its long career of harum scarum speculativeness. In this dispatch last Sunday I quoted Gov. Flower on this score, he being recognized as the financial head of the property now. Gov. Flower's confidence was not expressed in halting language. He said then, and he says now, that the property is earning the dividends it pays, that it is superior to any threatened competition, that its output is larger than ever before, that its earnings are materially improved, and sure to be maintained. It is not questioned in Wall Street that Gov. Flower is sincere in making these statements. It is not questioned in Wall Street that the property, free from atack, will command investment confidence here. But freedom from attack does not yet seem to have been reached. Thousands of shares of stock were thrown upon the market during the opening hour of Wednesday, and the price was knocked down in a jiffy, when along came a dispatch over private Chicago wires announcing that a bill was to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature, cutting down the price of gas to municipalities to 60 cents a thousand. Wall Street was caught unprepared for this attack—for attack is what Wall Street considers it. There seemed to be an endless volume of stock to be marketed. Rumors began to accumulate suggesting that the stock was sold for the account of insiders, that the controllers of the property were liquidating, that all the politicians in Illinois were in battle array marching with face on toward the Gas Trust treasury. Official assurances did not get much attention. The professional talent in Wall Street flocked over to the bear side at once.

The Chicago pool was credited with taking in at a two-point profit 15,000 or 20,000 shares of stock sold before the first attack was made.

A YANKEE NOTION.

One of the interesting bulletins regularly issued in Wall Street comes from Boston, announcing how many additional subscribers have been obtained by the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company. The figures are always encouragingly large. The Erie Telephone Company is owned chiefly in Massachusetts. Its telephone service is out West and down South, part of it in Ohio, part of it in the Dakotas, part of it in Arkansas, and some of the rest of it in Texas. Its stock is in Wall Street. It is quoted every day. Some time there may be a real transaction in it.

FRESH INFORMATION WANTED.

For several days now Wall Street has heard none of those pleasant tales of distillers' friendly compacts and the bright prospects of the American Spirits Company, which in the past have furnished amusement for many an idle hour. In fact, Wall Street has heard so little of these matters of late that its people, having neglected to properly memorize the last rumor on the subject, are not now quite certain as to whether there is or is not an agreement existing among the distillers of the country. And if there is one existing, Wall Street does not seem to know whether it is operative or not.

Here is a chance for the festive rumor monger—a chance which, doubtless, he will eagerly seize upon.

SPRING WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Says The Minneapolis Journal in reviewing the crop outlook:

The situation in the Spring wheat country has begun to attract considerable attention, and is likely to demand more within the next few weeks. With the certainty of less than a normal yield of Winter wheat, attention is turned to the great fields of the Northwestern plains and valleys to see if that National granary may be relied upon to make good the admitted deficiencies elsewhere.

Last Fall the wheat growers of Minnesota and Dakota improved a favorable season to Fall-plow more than the usual proportion of their proposed area, and up to the present time there has been every price inducement to lead to the seeding of an enlarged breadth. The unsatisfactory prospects of Winter wheat will further stimulate the desire to seed as much as possible.

Up to the present time, however, the Spring is distinctly unfavorable. In addition to a Winter marked by the heaviest snowfall on record in many districts, the season since March has been further marked by a precipitation in the form of snow or rain, ranging from double to fivefold the normal supply, and while the melting of this enormous accumulation of snow began early, freezing nights have retarded, and at the present time the surplus of water on low lands and saturated condition of the soil at higher elevations is such as to promise decided interference and unusual delay in Spring seeding. The fact that less than the usual amount of Spring plowing remains to be done somewhat ameliorates the situation, but it now seems certain that if all the intended breadth is finally seeded a very considerable portion of it will be put in late. To appreciate what late seeding of Spring wheat means, it is necessary to go no further back than the North Dakota crop of last year.

THE MOST ACTIVE STOCKS.

Chicago Gas was the most active stock in the list last week, having to its credit transactions to the amount of 156,000 shares. Sugar Trust was relegated to second place, dealings therein aggregating a little less than 130,000. Among the Grangers, Burlington was more active than St. Paul, having been traded in to the extent of 58,000 shares, while the latter showed transactions of 42,700.

Reading was the most active of the coalers, with nearly 82,000 shares to its account. In the Gould stocks, 12,500 shares of Western Union were traded in, against 9,000 of Manhattan. New York Central led the Vanderbilt group, with dealings of nearly 37,000 shares.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Comment has been made upon the quiet character of most important lines of business in Chicago since the beginning of the year. The insurance people say that, as compared with the corresponding period in 1896, there is a decrease in business of about 25 per cent. The local premium receipts of the insurance companies are being reduced in rather an odd way. It appears that owners of old-time buildings in the business district have begun to mark down liberally their previous valuation on account of depreciation. Charging to depreciation, of course, reduces the amount of insurance considered necessary to recoup possible loss.

In merchandise lines it is announced local merchants are not stocking up with any degree of liberality, so that insurance on stocks correspondingly fails to increase.—Chicago Evening Post.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 48½@49¾c.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,158,207, and the exports for the same period, $1,085,156. The net imports, therefore, have been $73,051. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $2,804,475, against net exports in 1895, $16,255,635; in 1894, $11,462,020, and in 1893, $42,128,820.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company announces that it has declared Dividend No. 213 of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $13,415,000 paid in dividends to date, payable April 30, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close April 24.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$12,275,861
Corresponding week 1896	9,913,831
Since Jan. 1, 1897	149,787,446
Corresponding period 1896	149,512,990

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,143,876
Corresponding week 1896	7,188,554
Since Jan. 1, 1897	107,113,067
Corresponding period 1896	106,007,990

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$53,465
Corresponding week 1896	92,954
Since Jan. 1, 1897	1,060,019
Corresponding period 1896	18,749,810

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$974,589
Corresponding week 1896	1,952,690
Since Jan. 1, 1897	14,785,048
Corresponding period 1896	31,067,691

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $796,850. The banks now hold $46,966,900 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,475,800, an increase in specie of $775,900, an increase in legal tender of $776,600, an increase in deposits of $2,942,600, and a decrease in circulation of $134,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Apl. 17, '97.	Apl. 10, '97.	Apl. 18, '96.
Loans	$508,958,200	$502,512,400	$468,219,800
Specie	86,624,300	85,863,400	58,629,400
Legal tenders	102,557,400	101,780,800	80,524,200
Net deposits	563,859,200	560,916,800	484,057,000
Circulation	15,454,800	15,589,200	1,435,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Apl. 17, '97.	Apl. 10, '97.	Apl. 18, '96.
Specie	$88,629,300	$85,863,400	$58,629,400
Legal tenders	102,557,400	101,780,800	80,524,200
Total reserve	$189,181,700	$187,649,200	$139,153,600
Reserve required against deposits	142,214,800	142,278,475	121,014,250
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$46,966,900	$45,370,725	$18,139,350

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$46,966,900	1892	$15,788,500
1896	18,139,350	1891	4,319,850
1895	19,984,875	1890	1,324,450
1894	32,008,025	1889	12,086,650
1893	11,072,550	1888	14,246,300

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 18.—Very large withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England, most of which goes to Japan, have served to harden the money rates considerably during the last few days. Business on the Stock Exchange has been small, though the prices for foreign securities have been fairly well maintained. A feeling of general anxiety exists throughout all financial circles here.

The outlook for mining shares is also gloomy, though investment stocks are fairly firm. Brazilians fell heavily on the vague rumors of the financial situation at Rio Janeiro. Other South Americans are flat. The New York Central funding scheme was so effectually discounted that it has caused a fall instead of a rise.

Americans generally are weak, though without special reason. Except in the case of the first-class securities, like Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, and Lake Shore, the declines for the week range from ¾ to 1¼.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
April 15, 1897	£36,397,813	.....
April 16, 1896	47,443,840	.....
Bank of France.		
April 15, 1897	76,532,858	£48,849,349
April 16, 1896	77,904,976	49,743,137
Bank of Germany.		
April 15, 1897	28,249,023	14,552,527
April 16, 1896	29,785,800	14,857,200
Austria-Hungary.		
April 15, 1897	31,276,000	12,608,000
April 16, 1896	26,270,000	12,751,000
Spain.		
April 15, 1897	8,528,000	10,530,000
April 16, 1896	8,004,000	10,380,000
Netherlands.		
April 15, 1897	2,631,000	6,789,000
April 16, 1896	2,623,000	6,937,000
Belgium.		
April 15, 1897	2,841,333	1,420,667
April 16, 1896	2,614,667	1,307,333
Total for the week	£186,456,027	£94,744,543
Total preceding week	188,720,546	95,271,176
Corresponding week last year	194,646,283	95,975,670

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending April 17	$507,010,606
Balances week ending April 17	86,967,617
Exchanges week ending April 10	501,673,302
Balances week ending April 10	30,631,890
Exchanges week ending April 3	568,838,134
Balances week ending April 3	38,068,742
Exchanges week ending March 27	506,924,772
Balances week ending March 27	26,525,197
Exchanges week ending March 20	556,855,124
Balances week ending March 20	32,658,638
Exchanges week ending March 13	495,464,493
Balances week ending March 13	28,634,866

NEW CORPORATIONS.

R. M. Haan & Co. of New York City, to deal in liquors; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Rudolph M. Haan, Michael Reis, and Julius Janowitz, New York City.

The Parisian Magazine Company of New York City; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Thomas G. Knox and A. S. Cochran, Brooklyn; Newton Dexter and H. M. Anderson, New York, and John Newton, Bloomfield, N. J.

The Cazenovia Hall Association of Cazenovia, Madison County; capital stock, $7,000. Directors—Henry Burden, second, William Watkins, William W. Rice, and John R. Watts, Cazenovia, and Charles S. Fairchild, New York City.

The David Williams Company of New York City, to carry on a publishing business; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Charles H. Kirchhoff, John S. King, and R. R. Williams, Brooklyn; G. W. Cope, Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Dawes, Englewood, N. J.; Alice F. Williams and David Williams, New York City.

THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

Rapid Advance in the Foreign Trade of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Bureau of Statistics of the State Department has just received from the printer the annual "Review of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 338 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 161.3¼ feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,587; subject to first mortgage for $26,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Oneida Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 100, vacant; also Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Oneida Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,352.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 352 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,812.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 322 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50.5 feet by 98, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,130.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Parley, referee, 100 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 19.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 19.2 by 79.5, four-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $10,753.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four three-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $42,268.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 117 East Forty-sixth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,801.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 321 and 323 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, four-story stone-front tenement and three-story and basement brick dwelling, all title of Thomas Bennett on Feb. 18, 1897.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Francis, referee, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, 50 by 100, two seven-story brick flats, with stores in corner building, together with right, title, and interest to strip 50 by 100 running to centre line in rear of above. Due on judgment, $88,837.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50.4 by 100, vacant; also East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $42,993; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

THE HOTEL EMPIRE DEAL.

Claims of Both Parties Regarding the Unfulfilled Contract.

The summons in the suit which Adolph Segal is bringing against William Cauldwell, proprietor of the Hotel Empire, to enforce a contract for the purchase of that building has not been served upon Mr. Cauldwell yet, and may not be for two months.

It was said at the office of J. Edward Ackley, Mr. Segal's attorney, 35 Wall Street, that the plaintiff's case was practically summed up in the complaint. This alleges that the defendant signed a contract on or about March 10 to meet the plaintiff in the office of S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., 182 Nassau Street, on April 10, and transfer the hotel, its furniture, and effects to the plaintiff, who was to assume two heavy mortgages on the building, and pay over some $365,000 in stock and bonds of certain corporations for it.

Mr. Dunscomb, who is Mr. Cauldwell's attorney, said that his client had refused to close the contract because of certain misrepresentations discovered before he came to make the transfer. For this reason, he said, Mr. Cauldwell declined to complete the sale, but if the original offers of the plaintiff are restored, as he understood them, the deal would go through. He thinks the trouble may yet be amicably settled out of court.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE COLUMBUS,
66 AND 68 MADISON AV.
Eight to ten room apartments; steam heat, elevator; hall service; rent, $1,500 to $2,000. Apply to
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.—CORONADO—A.
Apartments, corner Park Av. and 81st St.; absolutely fireproof; service unexcelled; $800 and upward, including electric light, steam heat, elevator service, and fuel for cooking purposes. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"PICTURESQUE-OUT-OF-TOWN."—Handsomely illustrated country estates, residences. Sale, rent, exchange; 200 towns; mailed on receipt 6c. EDMUND S. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET AT NORFOLK, CONN.—Furnished cottage near the Hillhurst. For all information apply to Miss THOMPSON, 32 East 57th St., N. Y. City.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; seabathing; drives; moderate rents; circular. J., 71 E. 87th.

SPRING RESORTS.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 118, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 287 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beavar St., New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroads
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
REAL ESTATE,
33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
Westchester Co. Property Handled.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
THURSDAY, April 22d, 1897,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., NOS. 59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

By order of New York Improved Real Estate Co.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
Nos. 44, 46 & 48 Broadway
through to and including
Nos. 45 & 47 New Street,
146 ft. 2 in. South of Exchange Place.

Nos. 44 & 46 Broadway, including Nos. 45 & 47 New St. Plot 39 ft. 3 in. by 175 ft. by 40 ft. 10 in. by 107 ft., 7-story office building, steam heat and elevators.

No. 48 Broadway, 4-story building, 21 ft. 2 in. by 92 ft. by 19 ft. 11 in. by 92 ft.

Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue. (5648)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 20, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE
68
CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
ON
Amsterdam or 10th Ave., Edgecombe Road, Park Terrace, Vernon Place,
AND
Croton Aqueduct.
Fronting and Adjoining
HIGH BRIDGE PARK.
65 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage.

For maps and terms apply to MAN & MAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 56 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, NEWBURGH BAY. House and grounds. Fishkill-on-Hudson, near river; seven acres in high cultivation, wood and lawn; high situation, and very fine river and mountain views; surroundings, all private places; ample garden and fruit; house has four reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; ample piazzas, stable, tenant house, green and grape houses; three-quarters of mile from depot; all in good order; rent for Summer, $200 per month. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS,
59 Liberty St.
(R. 834)

74 West 36th St.
A bright, four-story, high-stoop house, with side light; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

72D ST., 24 WEST.—Elegant 12-room house; decorated throughout; in perfect repair. Address or apply on premises, afternoons, J. A. SHEDD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find position for young woman as nurse; capable, intelligent, and reliable; eight years' very best reference. Call Monday, 116 East 37th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Can bring up on bottle; capable in every capacity; would like to go abroad; no cards; best reference from present employer. 571 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS — LAUNDRESS. — A lady going abroad May 1 would like to obtain positions for her waitress and laundress. Call at 52 East 34th St., on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 234 East 36th St.; ring three times.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; Apply, at present employer's, 18 East 56th St., from 10 to 2.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; first-class reference; will go to the country. Call, Monday, at 441 West 48th St. J. F. O'Brien.

WAITRESS.—First-class, by a young girl; best city reference. 201 East 47th St., middle bell.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE CLEANING, &c.—By German woman to go out by day or week house cleaning or washing and ironing; good laundress; best reference. L. Miller, 648 9th Av.

MASSAGE.—Massage and electricity scientifically applied by graduate masseuse; physician's references. Mrs. Foster, 218 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; unexceptionable references. Moderate. 25 East 14th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes to recommend her butler, who has lived with her two years and a half. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 Washington, Square North.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; perfectly sober, honest, neat, and industrious; excellent city references. H. H., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent butler and valet; first-class reference; willing, obliging; city or country. H. H. W., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, 32, single, tall; speaks English; 5 years' reference New York and Newport. Louis, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly trained English servant; best city references; last employer can be seen. G. C., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; best city references. C. G., 753 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; best city reference. C., Box 81, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as first-class butler and cook; best of references from Paris and New York. 45 West 45th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; moderate wages; town or country. Butler, Box 199 Times Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, middle-aged, will take care of private house during Summer for small compensation; good reference. Edward, Box 1,242 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—A man and wife would like to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or longer; 13 years' best city references; no children. Advertiser, 106 West 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; best city and country references; city or country. T., 58 Beach St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; city or country; experienced driver; care of fine carriages, harness, and horses; sober, steady, honest, obliging; highly recommended by first-class city families; will satisfy as to his ability. William, 57 West 44th St., carriage wareroom.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant married coachman; no family; understands his business thoroughly; with last family four years; on gentleman's country place; distance no object; English. Stable, 62 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced, capable, trustworthy; nine years' reference from last employer. Q., care Downey, Duncan & White, 467 5th Av., near 42d St.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS and COOK.—By coachman, married, no family; wife good laundress, or would do cooking; can furnish good references. B. M., 444 West 59th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single, good driver, milker; care of gentleman's place; strictly competent; handy anywhere; good references; experience. C., Box 212, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; no incumbrance; ten years' best city references; last employer can be seen, who will testify as to ability in every respect. 1,000 6th Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man as coachman or second man in private family. W. S., Box 20, 156 East 125th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Colored; city or country; eight years' reference from present employer; going abroad. 54 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; age, 30; English Protestant; thoroughly experienced; best city and country reference. 110 East 60th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; disengaged May 1; 22 years' experience of gardening on private places; greenhouses, park, lawn, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; forcing of roses, grapes, &c.; best reference to ability and character; married. H. H., Box 200 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a single German; age, 26; competent in all greenhouses and garden work; best references; as gentleman's place. A. B., Box 154 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class in all its branches; single German with best references; on gentleman's place, for garden and greenhouses only. C. H. Waldhauser, 395 West St.

GARDENER.—Scotch, single; thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening, on a private place. W. Davie, 134 East 28th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Experienced, efficient, sober, industrious, capable, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; very best city references from present employer; city or country. Felix, 7 East 61st St.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, indoors; private family; assist with waiting; care gentlemen's clothes; 4 years' personal city references; moderate wages. George, 397 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; understands horses and cows, garden and lawn, and inside duties; good reference. Advertiser, 908 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a sober Protestant man; single, as attendant to sick gentleman, or as janitor, driver, or useful man; city or country; experienced; highest references; wages no object. Thomas J. Hopkins, 60 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thorough lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, and seamstress. Apply, before 12 o'clock on Monday, at 38 West 77th St.

WANTED—A good seamstress who will be an assistant nurse. 21 West 75th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced advertising canvasser to take charge of a special feature for one of the foremost daily newspapers in the country. Address G. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (Tremont Avenue,) in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 20th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter Seven Hundred and Forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a building for court purposes in the City of New York."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 20th, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for a bridge and approaches over the Bronx River between the Williamsbridge and Woodlawn Stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 20th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

relative to the improvement and completion of Riverside Park, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 21st, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification; All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office address. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I r THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was acc into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., April 24, 10 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Rate of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
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NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
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For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 1, 1 P. M.
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ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
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Anchoria, May 8, noon | Ethiopia, May 22, noon
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Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
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For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

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Majestic, May 5,	Noon	Majestic, June 2,	Noon
Germanic, May 12,	Noon	Germanic, June 9,	Noon

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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, Apr. 19
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 21
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Apr. 23
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., Apr. 26
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM, Monday, April 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, April 24, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON—BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM
CHERBOURG—PARIS—BREMEN.
Spree, Thu., April 29, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, April 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 4, 10 AM | Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 18, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg, (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia, Ap. 28, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 12, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM | A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Patria, April 26, 10 AM | Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK
JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...April 21 ST. LOUIS.....May 12
PARIS.....April 28 PARIS.....May 19
ST. PAUL.....May 5 ST. PAUL.....May 26
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM | Southwark, May 5, 7 AM
Westernland, Ap. 28, noon | Noordland, May 12, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, April 24, noon | Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 15, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:30 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL-NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All-night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all-night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 1,013, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 135th St. Station, New York; 388, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
These trains at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General

INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN

Central Labor Union Resents Steady Restrictions on the Liberty of the Citizen.

THE BILL-POSTING ORDINANCE.

A Committee to Protest Against It Before the Board of Aldermen —Remarks About Raines Law Amendments—The Cartoon Bill.

The Central Labor Union listened yesterday to protests by its delegates against what they said were the steady restrictions being made by the State Legislature and the Municipal Government upon the liberty of the citizens.

Bill Posters' Union, No. 1, had sent a letter protesting against a proposed city ordinance in regard to posting bills and painting signs, that has been referred to the committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The ordinance, said the letter, provides that every bill-poster must be licensed and must furnish a bond of $1,000 that he will not violate its provisions. The owner of a bill-posting establishment must pay a license fee of $50, besides $5 for every agent or other employe. The measure regulates how and when bills can be posted and signs painted on lamps, ash barrels, lamp-posts, telegraph poles, and dead walls. The penalty for a violation is a fine of $50 or imprisonment. All men engaged in the business must wear badges bearing the words, "Licensed Bill Poster." All placards or signs of an immoral or vulgar character are prohibited.

Delegate H. E. Sands of the bill-posters, said that if the bill were passed and were to be literally enforced, it would make things intolerable for bill-posters, and poor men might as well quit the business. It would affect five trades—bill-posters, sign-painters, job printers, photo-engravers, and lithographic artists. The clause about immoral and vulgar posters and signs would open the way to great abuses. The City Improvement Society was the father of the bill, and Mr. Sands asked the Central Labor Union to send a committee to the Board of Aldermen to protest against it.

Delegate Johnson of the musicians remarked: "This bill, like the Raines and Ellsworth bills, is another proof that our liberties are being curtailed in all directions."

"An amendment to the Raines law restores the free-lunch counter," said Delegate McGill of the plasterers.

"That will be the only freedom in the law," said another delegate, "and then the association liquor dealers say they will not put up any cheese. So what's the use?"

"This is worse than Russia," exclaimed Delegate Meisel of the bartenders. "They are taxing us in all directions. They have already another bill in Albany to tax a man for digging worms at Rockaway Beach. Next they will make us pay a tax for walking in the streets."

"I'm in favor of licensing cab drivers," remarked Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association. "Licenses keep the places of striking drivers from being filled too rapidly."

Delegate McGill said: "I don't believe in creating more monopolies. We might as well take down the Statue of Liberty and send it to Russia."

The meeting finally decided to direct its Law and Legislative Committee to go to the Board of Aldermen and protest against the bill.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers, in behalf of the committee to oppose the Ellsworth anti-cartoon bill, denounced it, and also Speaker O'Grady. "At the crack of Platt's whip," he continued, "O'Grady and the rest of the gang fall in line. But they will find it dangerous to muzzle the press. It was tried before, but failed. If these petty politicians of New York can squelch the New York press, which is superior to the British newspapers in enterprise, it will be a bad day for the country. Richard Croker has also joined the supporters of the bill."

The meeting indorsed the committee's report.

Delegate Perrine of the Ironmolders asked that a committee be sent to the Board of Aldermen to protest against any of the work that is to be done in the changing of the motive system on the lines of the Metropolitan Traction Company being given to out-of-town firms. Also that the committee ask that the work be done by union men, and agitate for the right of the city itself to operate railroads.

A letter was received from the Social Reform Club inclosing the minutes of the last meeting of that club. Delegate Farley of the Committee on Outside Communications recommended that those minutes be not read.

Delegate McGill also objected, and Delegate William J. O'Brien asked "what have we to do with other people's business?"

"If we take up our time with these things," said Delegate Farley, "perhaps the Socialist Labor Party will also be sending us the minutes of their meetings."

The minutes were tabled.

There was a second communication from the Social Reform Club asking the Central Labor Union to co-operate with it in supporting the cases of the scurvy-afflicted sailors of the ship Oakes in the courts.

Delegate Farley again objected, saying that the Social Reform Club wanted to use the Central Labor Union to do its work, and then appropriate to itself all the credit. This communication was also tabled.

ENGINEERS BLAME MR. PLATT.

They Have Sent Him a Letter Asking an Explanation.

The Central Association of Steam Engineers of the Greater New York met yesterday at 283 Hudson Street. The engineers assert that Senator Thomas C. Platt secured the appointment of a man by the name of Frye of Boston to be engineer in the New York Post Office. They recently appointed a committee, consisting of Delegates Leahy, Twomey, McSterritt, Keogh, and De Lorraine, to call on Mr. Platt and ask him why he did not select one of the 20,000 engineers of the Greater New York for the position, but went out of the city and State for a man.

The committee did not find Senator Platt in town, but saw Edward Lauterbach, and handed him a letter to forward to Mr. Platt. Mr. Lauterbach told the committee that the association would receive an answer to the letter.

The association decided to continue the committee, and says it wants the place for a New York man.

BURGLAR UNDER THEIR BED.

Schellhouse Held Greer, Who Fought Hard to Escape.

After Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schellhouse had gone to bed on the fourth floor of the Spring Hotel, Second Avenue, near Third Street, which they manage, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Schellhouse became convinced there was a man under the bed. Mr. Schellhouse looked, found his wife was right, and hauled out the intruder. He proved to be William K. Greer, who was fireman in the hotel until about two weeks ago.

Greer broke away and jumped through an open window to the fire escape. There he was caught and the two men struggled on the ladder. Schellhouse's ankle was dislocated, and he suffered intensely, but he held on and fought for his life, as Greer tried hard to throw him from the fire escape to the ground. Mrs. Schellhouse had fainted on finding her suspicions verified, but recovered in time to shriek loudly and frequently enough to attract a policeman, who climbed the fire escape and arrested Greer.

During the struggle Greer had dropped a gold watch and $60 in currency belonging to the Schellhouses. He was held in $1,000 bail in Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Schellhouse being unable to appear.

Woman's Body Found in the River.

The body of a woman who appeared to have been forty-five years old and of medium height and build was taken from the East River at Pier 39 yesterday afternoon. It seemed to have been in the water for several weeks. The clothing was a plain gray skirt and waist, a grap cape, black stockings, and button shoes. There was nothing about the clothing to give a clue to the woman's identity.

PEDDLER HAD MANY EXCUSES.

Carmery Enjoyed a Talk with Magistrate Mott and Paid a Fine of Three Dollars Cheerfully.

A squad from the Old Slip Station, led by Policeman Flannery, raided the pushcart peddlers in Fulton Street on Saturday afternoon, and arrested eight of them. In Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Mott fined them $3 each without trouble until he reached Thomas Carmery, who demanded his right under the Constitution to be confronted with his accuser.

He refused to recognize Flannery in that character, insisting that he had been arrested by a person in a white coat, who should be present to undergo cross-examination. Carmery was overruled, and Flannery stated that he had been found with his cart in front of 178 Fulton Street, the owner of which had signed a petition to have the peddlers taken out of the street.

"It's an empty store, and I had the right to stand there," said Carmery.

"That's so, and I'd trust that man for $5,000," shouted a voice, the owner of which, Thomas Carney, who supplies peddlers with stock, elbowed his way through the spectators to the bridge.

Mr. Carney continued his comments on general lines, and very loudly, but as it soon appeared that he knew nothing about the case, he was hustled back into ignominious obscurity.

Carmery then shifted his defense, and claimed that he had been forced in front of No. 178 by two trucks. As there seemed to be no limit to his excuses, Magistrate Mott cut him short with a fine of $3.

Carmery laughed gleefully, and walked over and paid his fine, remarking to the clerk, "Well, I gave him a talk, anyway."

Another of the party of peddlers, when asked if he wanted to pay his fine, answered, "Sure. This is Eastern Sunday."

SHE CLUNG TO HER PURSE.

Miss Phelan Was Knocked Down and Beaten, but She Was Not Robbed.

As Ellen Phelan, a laundress, in the family of Myles Standish, at 27 Fifth Avenue, was returning to the house at 10 o'clock Saturday night, she saw two men standing in the glare of an electric light near Tenth Street. One tried to clutch the purse she carried. He was a little under the influence of liquor, and she eluded him and reached the sidewalk in front of Mr. Standish's house before he caught her.

She resisted his attempt to take her purse, which contained $10.78, and he knocked her down. When she screamed for help he bumped her head against the stone curbing, cutting it open. Despite the pain and the loss of blood, she retained consciousness, and held on to her money while she continued to scream.

Two men on bicycles heard her calls and rode quickly up. The man ran away. One of the riders remained to help Miss Phelan, while the other started to find a policeman. He found Conway of the Mercer Street squad, and Conway arrested James Hughes, twenty-three years old, of 1,708 Eighth Avenue, whom he found panting and out of breath at University Place and Fifth Avenue.

Miss Phelan was assisted into her home, and after her wounds had been dressed, she identified Hughes positively as the man who had attacked her. He was taken to the police station and locked up.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Miss Phelan described the assault with much dramatic effect. She told Magistrate Wentworth she could have made no mistake in her identification. Her purse was not taken. Hughes said she had made a mistake, and that he could bring a dozen witnesses to prove his good character. The Magistrate held him in default of $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

FREED FROM ITS BED OF MUD.

Trunk Which Was Mired in Cedar Street Released.

After remaining nearly forty-eight hours mired in the mud on Cedar Street, between Nassau Street and Broadway, the seven-and-a-half-ton truck, loaded with a twenty-two-ton steel door frame for the Bank of Commerce Building, was moved yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

Two twenty-ton hydraulic jacks were placed under the wheels, and one end of a heavy block and tackle was fastened to the truck. The tackle was made fast to a manhole at the corner of Cedar and Nassau Streets. To this purchase was hitched four horses, and the truck was slowly raised and run upon heavy skids placed along the street to the rear entrance of the Bank of Commerce Building.

MENZLE CUT HIS THROAT.

His Friend Prodded Him in the Ribs While He Was Shaving.

Frederick Menzle, who lives at 24 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, neglected to get shaved on Saturday night, and yesterday sharpened up a razor to do it himself. He would have got along without injury but for the visit of Herbert King, who lives in the same house.

King was in a happy mood, and among other pleasantries he indulged in was prodding Menzle in the ribs while the latter was scraping his face. Menzle requested his friend to desist, but King kept on. Finally Menzle's hand slipped and the razor cut a deep gash in his throat. Then King ran from the house in alarm and called an ambulance. The surgeon said that Menzle's escape from serious injury was a narrow one.

STEAMSHIP NEW YORK ARRIVES.

Delayed by Fog and Westerly Gales —Notable Passengers Aboard.

The American Line steamship New York arrived yesterday, after a passage of seven days twenty hours and twenty-three minutes. She met westerly gales and high seas, with heavy fog, the latter part of the voyage, that made it necessary to slow down for eight hours. On April 12, in latitude 48 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 24 degrees 51 minutes, the New York passed ten miles to the southward of a derelict, apparently a small vessel, with one lower mast and the bowsprit standing. There were no signals nor signs of life aboard.

Wayne MacVeagh, former United States Ambassador to Italy, arrived on the New York, accompanied by Mrs. MacVeagh and Miss MacVeagh. They left town at once for Philadelphia.

Other passengers on the New York were John H. Starin, Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Plumer, the Misses Plumer, James J. Hill and Samuel Hill, H. W. Cannon, Charles J. Barnes, Herbert P. Brown, Dr. F. G. Brathwaite, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, Mrs. William H. Hastings, Mrs. M. A. Hoyt, Miss Lena A. Hoyt, F. S. Harrison, Miss Curtis Huxley, W. H. King, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., Miss Knight, Gen. J. K. Mizner, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. McGee, Clare Macfarlane, Dr. C. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Foster Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, George H. Page, and H. G. Palmer.

On the French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, were S. P. Cabot, Alonzo E. Cottier, Mrs. H. Loeser, Miss E. Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin, Mrs. J. L. Sawyer, Oscar Wormser, Mrs. Robert Wordwell, Carlos Vidal, A. Goupille, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchinson.

Consul Gade's Long Service.

Gerhard Gade, United States Consul at Christiania, Norway, arrived here yesterday on the Thingvalla Line steamship Norge from Copenhagen. Mr. Gade was appointed by President Grant in his first term, twenty-eight years ago, and he stands next to Horatio Jones Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, in the length of his Consular service. Mr. Sprague was appointed thirty years ago.

Greetings for New Immigrants.

Over 2,000 immigrants arrived at Ellis Island yesterday. Of these 800 were detained over night for examination by the Board of Special Inquiry. Twelve hundred were landed at the Battery, where, for each arrival, there were at least five awaiting friends. They quite blocked the plaza in front of the Barge Office, and their greetings afforded entertainment for many onlookers.

SHIP A TOY OF THE WINDS

The William H. Starbuck Took Over Seven Months to Come from the Philippines.

MET WITH CONTRARY AIRS.

She Was Becalmed for Ninety-seven Days, All Told, and Drifted into Currents Which Went Every Way Except the Right One.

The American sky-sail ship William H. Starbuck arrived yesterday after a long-drawn-out voyage from Zebu, one of the islands of the Philippine group, which makes her a close second for slow records to the T. F. Oakes. The Oakes was 259 days from Hongkong, via Cape Horn. The Starbuck was 219 days out. She had no deaths, no sickness, no lack of provisions, and no mishaps worth speaking of, but she was unfortunate in getting tangled up among the currents of the Polynesian seas when there was not enough air to give her stearage way.

Capt. Reynolds, who is a Maine man, and by reputation one of the luckiest masters in the matter of quick trips that goes out of this port, was feeling pretty badly when his ship tied up in Brooklyn yesterday.

"I don't know just how long I have been," said he. "No, it can't be 219 days. Can it? Well, it may be, but I gave up keeping count by days after 96 days, by which time I had not yet been able to get down into the Indian Ocean.

There had been a day when 72 miles leeway had been made, and in the entire voyage there were 96 days when the ship was becalmed.

The Starbuck sailed from Zebu Aug. 29. She had previously been at Manila, where she had taken on part of her cargo, comprising, in all, 9,000 bales of hemp. She stood across the Sooloo Sea and the Celebean Sea for the Straits of Macassar, and was approaching them when she fell prey to current and calm and drifted to the east along the north coast of Celebes till Capt. Reynolds decided to make the Molucca Straits. But he was carried past this, too, and it was 28 days before he got back to it. He finally made the passage, crossed the Flores Sea, and got out into the Indian Ocean through the Lombox Strait, between the Islands of Bali and Lombox.

He had thus far taken 100 days, and was only 1,500 miles in a straight line from his starting point. He signaled in passing the straits to be reported, and then no more than made open water when he was again drifted to the eastward. So determined were the easterly currents that he had almost made up his mind to cross the Pacific and round Cape Horn. He did not do this, however, though he sometimes regretted it, for when he figured out his progress from day to day on the course of 5,000 miles between Java and Madagascar, he could often make out not more than 50 knots to the good.

Then there came light winds from the southwest, where, according to every authority and years of experience, the Captain knew that southeast winds should be looked for. In latitude 20 degrees south and longitude 70 degrees east a squall came up of a sudden, and sent the lower topgallant yard a-flying in two pieces into the ocean. No other damage was done.

When the Cape of Good Hope had been rounded, better time was made on the Atlantic. Not a vessel was spoken, but the vessel's owners got word of her on Thursday last, when she made Lewes, Del.

Capt. Reynolds is something of a student and a collector of curios. He has been going to sea for thirty-seven years. Once he did not see his home for seven years, and in his present voyage he has been away two years, for the Starbuck went to South America and to Australia before she went to the Philippines. The Captain has in his cabin an English ivy from the Castle the Marquis of Bute, and a geranium from Vancouver, but he is especially proud of a souvenir of his present long voyage. It is a cane that he worked out himself. It has a rounded silver head that he made from a Mexican dollar and a neat brass ferrule made from the roller of a patent block. The cane is as fine a piece of workmanship as one would expect to find in a shop, but its value lies in the wood. This came from a cross that embellished a monument to Magellan at Cebu, and had stood for 198 years, or from 1684 to 1882. It was at Zebu that Magellan was killed when, (on circumnavigating the earth for the first time,) on his voyage that was started in 1519, he discovered the Philippines.

The monument erected by the Spaniards in the following century consisted of a base and shaft, and at the corners of the base were crosses. The monument was partially destroyed by a tornado in 1882. The wood of the crosses was eagerly sought for as relics, and the piece obtained by Capt. Reynolds had been secured by the son of a stevedore, who gave it to him on his present visit to Zebu.

The wood resembles cherry, and is of a kind indigenous, not to Zebu, but to Celebes.

The ship Starbuck is of 1,412 gross tonnage, and formerly belonged to W. H. Starbuck, after whom she was named, but was sold eight years ago. She is consigned to J. W. Parker & Co.

LAD KILLED WHILE AT PLAY.

Plank Fell on His Head as He Reached for His Ball.

Richard McNamara, a ten-year-old boy of 627 Union Street, Brooklyn, and several companions were playing ball in Ross & Snyder's lumber yard at Sackman Street and Third Avenue, yesterday morning.

The ball fell between two piles of lumber, and McNamara volunteered to get it. As he was reaching for it a heavy scantling fell and struck him on the head. He died in a few moments.

FOUND DEAD IN JAMAICA BAY.

Ernst Hasselbach, a Supposed Suicide, Buoyed by a Rowboat.

The body of Ernst Hasselbach, fifty years old, of 159 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, was found in Jamaica Bay at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Gunser. The dead man was floating with one leg tied to the painter of a rowboat. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Hasselbach had been missing from home several days. He was a cigar packer.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Potts Tried to Catch the Animal and Was Knocked Down.

William Potts of 219 Howard Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday morning while trying to stop a runaway horse, at East New York Avenue and Sackman Street. He lost his balance just as he jumped at the horse's head. He was knocked down by the animal.

The horse is owned by David Reahback, a Fulton Street butcher, and was attached to a heavy cart. Potts's skull was fractured.

MR. PLATT'S HIGH HAT.

Mr. Lauterbach Wore It Away Saturday by Mistake.

Senator Platt returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. While no session of the Sunday school class was held, many of its members were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the forenoon, some from force of habit and others to learn if prospects for Federal places were brightening at Washington.

Congressman Quigg, Senator Coggeshall, Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the State Committee, and President Lauterbach of the County Committee had audiences with the Senator, while others talked with him in the hotel corridor.

Mr. Lauterbach explained his presence there by saying that Saturday night he had by mistake worn away from the hotel Senator Platt's high hat, and had hurried down to return it. It seems the fit was so snug that he only learned of his error late yesterday morning. That the same silk tile might, crown like, be shifted about without discomfort between the two was a subject of much pertinent flippancy among those who learned of the incident. "Is it prophetic?" one asked.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LITTLE SPRING TABLES.

"Light-footed, pretty and so gay."

One can hardly take a step on our "Summer Floor" without finding designs to covet—for the tea corner, the veranda, the window nook.

Here, charming rustics—reeds and tiny braids of rushes woven into picturesque shapes; a cool, neutral green. There, semi-Orientals—woven, basket fashion, of enameled reed, and rimmed, gayly as flower petals, with brilliant color. Yonder, stained green oak—enclosed below the top with spindle work, airy as if the Moors had made them.

Delightful the summer—many summers—through.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

HARBURGER SCORES BLACK.

Denounces the Raines Amendments and Predicts Republican Defeat on the Personal Liberty Issue.

Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Brighton Literary Association yesterday at Odd Fellows Hall, discussing the Raines law. He said in part:

"At the time I was legislated out of office the Excise Board had 9,058 licensed places under its jurisdiction. I predicted at the time that 4,000 reputable business men would be driven out of business, and that divekeepers and dens of vice would have full sway under the pernicious system of the Raines law. Over 3,600 have closed their doors in this city alone, thousands of landlords and tenants losing large sums of money and many have been driven to beggary.

"The reform movement in this city was injured to an incalculable degree by the vicious and puritanical notions of the ruralites, who not only in a mercantile sense have injured themselves in the various branches of trade, but in all other respects. It is astonishing now how the machine Republicans in this city have battled against the Raines amendments this year, and last year, when their opposition would have benefited the people, they did all they could to place this obnoxious law upon the statute book; they know that they are doomed.

"These Raines amendments will bring about bad results. What a spectacle is presented to the citizens of the State when the Chief Executive coerces members of the Legislature and swings the party lash? Will the people throw off this yoke of oppression? Other cities have answered in the overthrow of obnoxious individuals. So will New York speak at the next election in its greater area to those who have injured the plain people, who in their desire to perpetuate personal liberty have settled upon our free soil and assisted materially in the growth and prosperity of the city. The ballot, our only remedy, will be applied so effectively as to leave no room for doubt."

A DOUBTFUL IDENTIFICATION.

Arrested for Passing a Bad Check, White Claims Innocence.

Some one passed a bad check for $37 on Henry Adelberg of 861 Eighth Avenue, on April 6. William White of 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street is under arrest for the crime. In Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Mr. Adelberg swore that White is the man, because the man who defrauded him wore black clothes and had a smooth face.

White wears black clothes and has a smooth face. White, however, swore that on April 6 he had a mustache and beard. His wife tearfully supplemented this, testifying that his black clothes were in pawn at that time. Magistrate Simms held him for further examination to-day.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

One Confesses a Previous Crime and Both Plead Guilty in Court.

Detectives Worden and Rooney of the Mercer Street Station were in Great Jones Street Saturday afternoon when a man ran from No. 36 right into their arms. They halted him on general principles, and found a bunch of skeleton keys and a burglar's jimmy in his pockets. They took him back to the building, and found the door of Henry Warschauer's clothing establishment had been forced. In the hallway was a bag containing about $300 worth of clothing packed ready for removal.

The man gave his name as William Green, twenty-two years old, and admitted that he was robbing the place when their footsteps frightened him. He said he robbed it on Feb. 13 and got away with $400 in plunder. He pleaded guilty in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and Magistrate Wentworth held him for trial.

For several years the family of William Walker, at 113 West Fifteenth Street, have bought their groceries in one store in Seventh Avenue. They were used, when they went out to leave the key hanging where the grocer's boy could find it. When Robert Lawson, eighteen years old, of 10 Clarkson Street, once employed by the grocer, son Street, once employed by the grocer, lost his place and needed money he remembered Mr. Walker's practice of leaving the key in a certain place. On Friday he used it, and helped himself to a watch and about $20 worth of clothes. Detectives Millmire and Haggerty of the Central Office caught him.

He pleaded guilty in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and was held for trial.

Part of Stolen Jewelry Recovered.

Acting Detective Mitchell of the Ralph Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, late on Saturday night visited Metzen's pawnshop, in Broadway, and recovered a gold chain and locket that had been stolen with other jewelry from the residence of Henry D. Herman of 64 Patchen Avenue several months ago. Mary Schulte, a domestic in the employ of the family, is serving a sentence of six months in the penitentiary for the crime. Because of doubt which existed in her case, Judge Aspinall had lightened her sentence to a minimum penalty. The girl throughout protested her innocence. The chain and locket, the pawnbroker said, were pledged on Nov. 14, 1896, by a woman who answers the description of Mary Schulte.

Charged with Stabbing a Man.

Andrew Graham of 156 Huron Street, Brooklyn, is lying at his home in a dangerous condition due to two stab wounds in the head and neck received, it is alleged, early yesterday morning at the hands of James Murray of 277 Driggs Avenue. The men were in the saloon of Bernard McCabe, at Driggs Avenue and Lorimer Street, when they came to blows. Murray was held yesterday by Judge Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court, to await the result of Graham's injuries.

Thrown from the Seat of His Carriage

George Johnson, who lives at 119 West Eleventh Street, was in a light carriage on a Twenty-third Street ferryboat coming from Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. When the boat was making her slip in this city it struck the side of the slip heavily, and Johnson, who was taken unawares, fell backward from the carriage, striking on his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he was uninjured save for a severe shaking up.

Our Yearly Silk Sale

IN BOTH STORES,

Begins on Tuesday, April 20th, 1897.

The different lines of our extensive Retail Black and Colored Silk Stocks will be represented; large transfers from our Wholesale Department and recent deliveries from our Clifton Silk Mills and other factories will be included.

This collection of Moirés, Satins, Foulards, Brocades, Indias, Taffetas and other Novelties will constitute a Silk Sale unprecedented for variety, price and quality.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

LIQUOR DEALERS ANXIOUS

They Are Looking Now for Loopholes in the Raines Law Amendments.

OLD CITY CLUB CHARTERS.

A Suggestion that These Can Be Used by "Fake" Hotels—The Price Going Up—Talk About the Three-Inch Partition—Question of Constitutionality.

Some saloon keepers fancy they see a way of supplying their patrons with drink on Sundays and during the prohibited hours. There are a great many old club charters in this city, and a number of saloon proprietors have gone so far as to negotiate for these. Such as were granted previous to March, 1895, have in consequence borrowed a speculative value.

Whether the hope these hold out is illusory or not remains to be seen. It is a fact that many that have for years reposed in old safes and trunks, while the premises they represented have long since lost their identity, are now in the market seeking the highest bidder, with $150 and $200 asked.

The big hotels fancy that they find a loop hole to get around the requirement of three-inch thick partitions. The law requires that ten rooms shall conform to this and other stipulations as to room dimensions and light and air supply. The large hotels, it is said, can easily find among their 400 or 500 rooms, ten or more filling such a bill of particulars. Since the Hotel Royal fire, stringent regulations have been made from time to time as to iron beams, iron and stone stair cases and the like, and many of the smaller hotels fear no trouble from the three-inch stipulation, as the Building Department orders have already made the same necessary. Superintendent Constable of that department is to have a conference with Mayor Strong this week to talk over matters. He wants more Inspectors.

An ambiguity that is puzzling many places where late diners frequent is that line in the qualification of the word "guest" which the same resorts to the hotel "during the hours when meals are regularly served." It is claimed that this would carry the hours into the early morning.

The dealers are now claiming that lawyers have told them that the provision that "Courts of Special Sessions are to have exclusive jurisdiction" to try cases of excise violation is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it denies to the offender trial by jury.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO IRELAND.

Invasion by the '98 Centennial Association Will Be Peaceful.

The '98 Centennial Association, under whose auspices a pilgrimage will be made to Ireland next year for the purpose of joining with the societies in Ireland in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the Irish revolution of 1798, held a meeting yesterday at 320 West Fifty-ninth Street. The object was to discuss the reports which have lately appeared concerning a proposed Irish invasion in 1898 by another organization, with which the Centennial Association, which was started a couple of years ago, has no connection. The association wanted it understood that their excursion was to be participated in by men and women of refinement, education, and culture, and that it is to be peaceable in every way.

The President of the association, Edward O'Flaherty, acted as Chairman. John B. Kelly, the Secretary, read a letter from the Executive Committee of the National Centennial Association in Ireland, which stated that everything was very promising, and that arrangements for the series of demonstrations to be held on the sites of the various battlefields are being rapidly made.

Warring Greeks Perplex the Court.

Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday struggled vainly with the case of Papastrabavos vs. Anasdasopulos, involving a push-cart and three boxes of oranges. Both men are Greeks.

Papastrabavos accused his countryman of stealing the property from his cellar, at 4 Albany Street. It appeared that the defendant had some kind of a complicated Grecian mortgage on the cart. The Magistrate was unable to clear the name of Anasdasupolus of reproach entirely, because a name like that could carry so much of it, but he dismissed the matter because he could not learn what were the real merits of it. The police have the cart, and do not know to whom to deliver it.

Arranging for the Irish Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Fair Committee met in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and delegations representing thirty counties fully organized were present. Reports were heard from each county organization on money collected and donations received, and the financial needs of the fair seem to be already provided for. The question of booth arrangement and decoration evoked some considerable discussion, and it was finally agreed to leave the matter in the hands of a sub-committee.

Two Men with Fractured Skulls.

Two men fractured their skulls by falling down stairs yesterday and are patients in the Hudson Street Hospital. One, who is unidentified as yet, was found unconscious in front of 156 Canal Street, and was bleeding from a bad scalp wound. It is believed he was a lodger at 72 Bowery. The other is John Donohue of 184 Park Row. While intoxicated he fell down a flight of stairs 180 Park Row. It is thought both are fatally hurt, and a priest was called, who ministered to both of them at the hospital last night.

Young Woman Kills Herself.

Matilda Tadeling, twenty-three years old, came from Germany six months ago and found employment in a woman's hair-dressing establishment on Jersey City Heights. She boarded at 67 Sherman Avenue. Two weeks ago she became despondent from some unknown cause. Yesterday she committed suicide by taking paris green.

VOWED TO BE REVENGED.

Ex-Inmate of an Insane Asylum Annoys the Justice Who Committed Him Fifteen Years Ago.

Fifteen years ago Butler H. Bixby, then a Police Justice, committed Columbus Heppenstall of 151 Eighth Avenue for examination as to his sanity. Heppenstall was found insane after an examination, and formally committed to the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum. He remained there nineteen months, and then escaped. He had vowed to be revenged upon all who were instrumental in having him confined.

His father, who made the original complaint against him, was the first sufferer. Heppenstall told his father if the fact of his escape became known he would kill him. Without further ado the young man took up his home with his father, telling him he must support him for what he had done, and has remained there ever since, without working. After he had settled the first score in that very convenient way Heppenstall cast about for the next victim. This was Mr. Bixby.

The first knowledge the former Police Justice had of Heppenstall's intentions came from a letter received during the Summer of 1896. In this letter Heppenstall demanded $3 for every day he was confined in the asylum. This was followed by a personal visit to Mr. Bixby's law office, 33 Union Square, some weeks later. Here Heppenstall repeated his demand. By diplomacy Heppenstall was persuaded to leave the office, but immediately afterward he deluged Mr. Bixby with letters asking him for his $3 a day.

The tone of these letters gradually became more importunate until a distinct note of threat was perceptible. The culmination came on Saturday night. Heppenstall then went to Mr. Bixby's home, 43 West Eighty-second Street. He was denied admittance. On reaching the sidewalk he hurled a large cobblestone through a glass door leading into the vestibule of the house. He told the policeman who arrested him that he threw the stone to "get the Judge out to the front door and then—" He refused to finish the sentence.

Heppenstall speaks of nothing but his alleged wrongs, and harps upon them continually. "Why," he said, "I should have $50,000 at the very least from Judge Bixby. He railroaded me without giving me a chance to speak." Magistrate Simms held Heppenstall for a further examination this afternoon.

WHOLE FAMILY IN DANGER.

One of Its Members, Awakened by a Choky Feeling, Saved the Others from Asphyxiation.

The Cody family, who live on the third floor of 1,169 Second Avenue, had a narrow escape from being asphyxiated by illuminating gas yesterday morning. The family consists of the father, John, a night watchman; the mother, Hannah, fifty-two years old; a daughter, Mamie, twenty-three years old, and two sons, Thomas, twenty-two years old, and John, seventeen years old. Michael Farrell, a sailor, a brother of Mrs. Cody, was a guest of the family on Saturday. All retired at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mamie Cody was awakened by a choking sensation, and began to scream. She aroused the other members of the household, who at once discovered that the rooms were full of gas. An examination showed that one of two stop cocks on the kitchen gas bracket had been partially turned on, and from this gas was flowing in a steady stream. All of those in the rooms were affected, and Mrs. Cody was partially unconscious. One of the sons notified a policeman, while the other summoned Dr. Leo Rosenberg of 244 East Sixty-first Street, the family physician, near by. Dr. Hale of the Presbyterian Hospital, who had been summoned by the policeman, and Dr. Rosenberg worked over Mrs. Cody until she was out of danger. The others were not seriously affected, and soon recovered.

Through a similar accident, Charles, Max, and Meyer Fiertag, aged eleven, five, and two years, respectively, children of Philip Fiertag of 147 Essex Street, were slightly affected early yesterday morning. The father discovered the danger in time.

Funeral of Mrs. Henry L. Horton.

Funeral services for Mrs. Henry L. Horton, who died Saturday at the home of her son-in-law, Frederick S. Roe, at 655 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, were held at the house yesterday afternoon. They were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harrison of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church. Mrs. Horton's husband, Dr. Henry L. Horton, was one of the best known physicians of this city. He died about ten years ago. Mrs. Horton left one son, Henry L. Horton, and four daughters, Mrs. H. E. H. Way of London, and Mrs. Roe, Mrs. William M. Wood, and Mrs. E. S. Sampson of Brooklyn. The interment will be held to-day in Dale Cemetery, near Sing Sing.

Wife Died and He Tried Suicide.

John Reiehl, thirty years old, a carpenter, living at 420 East Seventeenth Street, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his abdomen, having shot himself on the street late Saturday night with the intention of committing suicide. His chances of recovery are small. Reiehl was a steady and hard-working man until a month ago, when his wife died. The couple had been married but seven months, and were devoted to each other. Since then he has been drinking, and frequently he raved insanely about his wife. After he shot himself he said he did not care to live since his wife was dead.

Father and Son Fought in Public.

Christopher Malloy, forty-nine years old, and his son and namesake, twenty-five years of age, were both locked up in the Oak Street Police Station last night. A policeman found them fighting in Chatham Square in the presence of a large crowd. He separated them and told them to go home, but they renewed the combat, and were locked up. A disagreement about money was the cause of the fight. The elder Malloy lives at 15 Clinton Street, and his son at 167 Avenue A.

The Barebones Parliament.

Replying to an inquiry by "Harlem," Praise-God Barebones, also called Barebone or Barbon, was the real name of an English Baptist preacher. He was a member of Cromwell's "Little Parliament" in 1653, named by its enemies for him, "Barebone's Parliament."

A boy of 5 is a better customer than a man of 50. For if you please the boy at 5, you keep him until he's 50.

Boys' clothes are therefore the stepping stone to success in men's clothing.

Our success in men's clothing means that boys are provided for here as they are nowhere else.

Everything they wear, from head to toe—just as soon as they lose skirts.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NO PLACE FOR THIS BABY

From Hospital Ward to Institutions for Children Celia Freund Trudged and Was Turned Away.

DOOR OF HER HOME CLOSED.

After a Day of Hardship the Child Died, and Now the Coroner Is Investigating—A Pitiable Story Told by the Young Mother.

A young girl, weak and pale, staggered into the East Twenty-second Street Police Station early yesterday morning and mutely held a dead baby out to the Sergeant in charge. Then she would have fallen had not a policeman caught her and led her to a chair.

It was some time before the girl was strong enough to tell her story, and when she did, it was pitiable. Her name is Celia Freund, eighteen years of age, and until a week and a half ago she lived with her parents, Jacob and Ellen Freund, at 101 Allen Street. Then she went to the Emergency Hospital, in East Twenty-sixth Street, and there a week ago last Sunday her baby was born. She staid at the Emergency Hospital until Tuesday, being then removed to a ward in Bellevue Hospital proper.

On Saturday Celia thought she was well enough to go home, and told her mother so when she came to the hospital to see her. But the mother told Celia how it was at home. The father, an invalid, had little to say, but the son, who supports the family, refused to let his sister bring her babe into the house.

On learning this the girl was benumbed with terror. "Oh, what shall I do?" was the question she repeated to her mother, to herself, and to the bare white hospital walls. Then a kindly nurse suggested that there are institutions where babies are taken care of, and the child could be taken to one of them. Mother and daughter heard this with eager hope, and soon were on their way to an institution up town.

Just where they went neither mother nor daughter could exactly recall yesterday, but they said that at several places where they inquired they were told to make arrangements on Monday. Along toward evening the mother had to go home, and Celia decided to go back to Bellevue Hospital, expecting to stay all night. She presented herself to Dr. E. L. Dow, under whose care she had been and made her request. The doctor examined Celia, and then examined the baby.

"There was not enough the matter with either of them," he said last night, "to warrant receiving them as hospital patients, so I was obliged to refuse them." But he advised Celia to go to the office of the hospital, telling her that they would send